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MADRAS COURIER.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1810. VOLUME XXVI. NUMBER 1302.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1810.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable John Abercromby to the chief command of the troops employed on Foreign Service.

Major General Henry Warde to command the troops proceeding from this Presidency on Foreign Service.

Colonel Gillespie of His Majesty's 25th Dragoons to command the forces in Mysore.

Lieutenant Colonel Adams to command at Bangalore.

Captain Webster to be an extra Aid-de-Camp to Major General Warde

...nt Blacker to act as an extra Aid-de-Camp to ... rable Lieutenant General Abercromby.

Li... enant Temple of His Majesty's 25th Dragoons to ac... Major of Brigade to the Troops at Bangalore, and L... itenant S. M'Cormick of the 17th Regiment N. I. ... as Fort Adjutant of Bangalore.

Mr. ... Assistant Surgeon, to assume charge of the medica... luties at Nellore, during Mr. Scott's ...

... Flint to proceed to Penang, on sick certificate.

Assistant ... geon George Anderson is appointed to do duty wit... e detachment of His Majesty's 25th Regiment Lig... Dragoons and Assistant Surgeon John Jones to d... ty with the detachment of Pioneers under orders ... oreign Service.

... nt Surgeon Rae to do duty with His Majesty's ... proceed for the benefit of this health.

Lieutenant Colonel Rowles of the Invalids, to proced to Europe on sick certificate.

Lieutenant Napie... to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to England, for the benefit of his health.

Lieutenant ... the benefit of his health.

Mr. Superintending Surgeon G. Baillie to visit the Presidency on leave of absence for two months.

Colonel Close is permitted to proceed to Europe un furlough.

The important services rendered by Colonel Close in the high and confidential situations which he has held under the Government of this Presidency, have so frequently received the testimony of public approbation, that it would be superfluous to recapitulate them: The Governor in Council however cannot allow that Officer to depart, without again expressing the high sense which this Government must ever entertain of services, so eminent and distinguished, which have contributed so essentially to the prosperity of the British interests in the Decan, and which so justly entitle him to the strongest expressions of public gratitude and applause.

The fleet which left Point de Galle under Convoy of the Dedaigneuse on the 23d of February, had arrived safe at St. Helena, and sailed thence on their homeward bound voyage on the 12th of May.

The Sarah Christiana which left this Port on the 8th of May in company with the Pitt, put into the Cape and after landing the dispatches sailed on the 12 of July for St. Helena, to join the Pitt which had proceeded to that Island.

Arrivals and Departures since our last.

ARRIVALS.—September 10, Ship Eliza, Captain Babcock, from Calcutta, left 31st August —H. M. Sloop Hesper,—11th Brig Minerva, Captain Brown, from Trincomallee, left 9th August — Brig Cauder Bux, Captain Frayn, ... mbo, left 5th September.—12th, Sloop Welhelmina, Captain Orobe, from do.— Schooner Maria, Captain Kehly, from do.— Brig Aurora, Captain Hack, from do 17th August.—Portuguese Ship Marques de Anjega, Captain J. P. Viega, from Lisbon, left 25th December —13th, Brig Ceylon. Capt. Ogle, ... m Columbo, left 5th Sept.—Brig Calcutta, ... in Bellenger, from Calcutta, 9th July.— 14th, ... ss, Captain Nicholson, from Calcutta, ... August.—do. Brig St. Antonio, Captain J. Cerenius, from Columbo, 5th Sept.—15th, H. M. S... op Procris, from a Cruize.—17th, H. M. ... hip Cornelia, Captain Edgell,—do. H. M. ... op Bucephalus, Captain Pelly.—do. H. M. ... ip Phaeton, Capt. Pellew.

DEPARTURES.—...ptember 13th, H. C. Ship Astell, Captain R. Hay, to Calcutta,—do. H. C. Ship Sovereign, Capt. A. Campbell, to do.— 15th, Ship Eliza, Captain R. Babcock, to Muscat.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Chittore, on the 1st instant, Wm. Hawkey, Esq. to Miss Marianne Ewart.

At Cochin, on the 3d instant, Captain James Ives, of the 2d Battalion 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miss Wilhelmina Soutter.

BIRTHS.—At the Presidency, on Tuesday the 11th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Cooper, of twin-daughters, who survived their Birth but a short time.

On the 10th instant, the Lady of Capt. Olpherts, of H. M. 59th Regt. of a Son.

At Seringapatam, on the 4th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Garrard, of the Engineers, of a Son.

On Wednesday last, the 5th instant, Mrs. Robert Corner, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Jaulnah, on the 22d May, Ensign Scott of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry.

On the 10th instant, Mrs. White, wife of James White, Esq. Paymaster of His Majesty's 89th Regiment much regretted by those who knew her; She was a fond Mother and an affectionate Wife, and has left two Children with her husband, to lament her loss.

At Bangalore, on the 23d ult. E. B. Kennah, Esq. Paymaster, H. M. 25th L. D.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 24th Instant, Alexander Fraser Tytler, Esq. H. C. Civil Service, to Miss Elizabeth Colvin.

On Tuesday, the 21st instant, Lieut. R. Hodgkinson, of the Madras N. I. to Miss Athanass, Daughter of John Athanass, Esq. of Calcutta.

BIRTHS.—Yesterday se'nnight, the Lady of J. C. Burton, Esq. of a Daughter.

On Wednesday last, the 22d instant, Mrs. M. Lyons, of a Daughter.

On the 25th Instant, Mrs. P. Hunt, of a Daughter.

At Jaggernaut, on the 14th Instant, the Lady of Captain W. S. Whish, of a Son.

At Etawah, on the 22d instant, the Lady of Major J L. Richardson, Commanding the Station, of a Daughter.

At Cuttack, on the 20th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant De Beauregard, 2d Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Meerut, on the 29th ultimo, the Lady of Lieut. George Moore, of a Daughter.

At Chuprah, on the 15th instant, the Lady of Francis Law, Esq. of a Son.

At Jessore, on the 17th instant, the Lady, of D. ... Esq of a Daughter.

... unar, on the 18th instant, the Lady of Capt. C. Fagan, junior, Fort Adjutant and Barrack-master, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 27th Instant, Master Gordon Adams, aged 4 years and 8 months.

At Chinsinghee ... the 24th instant, Alexander, the Infant Son of Mr. Edward Riley, of Berhampore.

At Jaggernaut, on the 14th instant, the infant Son of Captain Whish.

At Chunar, early on Wednesday morning, 15th instant, the Infant Daughter of Lieut. Colonel Grant, aged 7 months and 20 days.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.—The wife of Mr. Brown, of Pancrass (Clerk in a Public Office), was safely delivered of four children, two boys and two girls, who, with the mother, are in a fair way of doing well.

DEATH.—At his house, in Sackville-street, Captain Charles Drummond, of Drummawhance, late Commander of the Glatton East Indiaman, aged 57 years.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. Sapte, H. M. 19th Regt.— Lieut. Blote, 18th Regt. N. I.—Major D. Sloane Bengal Establishment — Lieut. A. C. Fraser, Do.—Lieut. B. Pratt—Surgeon Tozer—Capt. Robinson, 24th Foot—Hon'ble K. Murray, Military Paymaster General—Ensign R. W. Carwardine, 1st Bat. 14th Regt.—Capt. P. Grant, 1st Bat. 56th Foot—Lieut. M. Plunderleath, 3d N. C.—Assistant Surgeon W. Hare, 6th N. C.—Surgeon Heming—and T. Fraser, Esq. Collector.

DEPARTURES.—General J. Pater—Capt. H. I. Bowler—Capt. R. Robinson, 2d Bat. 10th Regt. —Lieut. J. McIver, H. M. 78th Regt.—Lieut. Swinton, 18th N. I.

ASIATIC MIRROR,

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1810.

The Expedition equipping at this Presidency, is in such forwardness in all its principal arrangements, that the troops are expected to embark in the course of a very few days; and the ships will be completely ready for sea, as soon as the Springs of the September full-moon will admit of their leaving Port.

The equipments at Madras and Bombay are also in such forwardness, as to warrant the belief that they will reach the point of rendezvous, equally soon as that part of the Expedition which proceeds from this Port.

We have the pleasure to add the name of Major Burslem of His Majesty's 14th Regiment to the list of Officers appointed on the General Staff of the Army proceeding on foreign service. He is appointed Deputy Quarter Master General.

Every account from Bourbon gives reason to believe, that a very great majority of its inhabitants long anticipated with satisfaction, the transfer of their Island to Great Britain. The Military and Fiscal tyranny, and the oppressions to which they were exposed under their late Government, and the utter extinction of their trade, had long since weaned their affections from the Great Napoleon. Such was their confidence in the character of Britons that when our troops marched in, and took possession of St. Denis, the inhabitants continued quietly in their houses, occupied in their different avocations, as if no change had occurred.

The population of Bourbon is estimated at upwards of 16,000 Europeans and Creoles, about 3,000 freed Blacks, and 70,000 Slaves. The staple commodities of the Island are Coffee, Cocoa, Cotton, Cloves, &c. The advantages which the Island is likely to derive from the recent revolution in its Government, are incalculaby great. Upon this head, some useful and interesting information will be found in a Pamphlet, entitled "An account of the conquest of Bourbon;" which will be published from the Mirror Press on Monday next.

On Sunday last accounts were received in town of the safe arrival at Kedgeree, of the Ship Mornington, Captain Dunlop, from China.

The Mornington, sailed from Macao Roads on the 10th of June. She came by the Straits of Alass, and touched at no intermediate Port. Letters by this conveyance give advice of the safe arrival of the ships Martha, Varuna, Margaret and Frances, and the Auspicious, at China; the two first of these vessels arrived in May and the two latter on the 8th of June.

The commercial intelligence brou...t from China by the Mornington, is some w... at ... re favour... than that received by for... er oppo... tunities Bengal Cotto... ad advan... ed in price from 12 to 13, 6, tales pe... ecul... pium also, had risen:—the latter sales, ... an average of 1080 dollars, per chest. It wa... not, however; expected to maintain that price, which was considered merely as temporary; as the arrival of the Portuguese ships, daily expected from Calcutta, at Macao, with a large quantity of Opium, would no doubt, occasion a considerable reduction in its value.

No arrival from America had occurred at China, for some time prior to the dispatch of the present accounts. Arrivals from that quarter, were anxiously expected; and the want of them occasioned considerable disappointment in the Chinese Market.

Extract of a Commercial letter from China.

CANTON, JUNE 6.

—— "The cargo of Cotton imported by the Mornington, brought from 13 tale to 13. 6. one half payable in cash; the other at 3 months. The variation in price, was owing to the difference of qualities; though the cargo generally, was considered as of unusually fine quality. The Martha from Bengal, arrived a few days after the Mornington; and her Cargo sol... t from 12-2 to 12. cash. The me... of these ... wo sales may be considered as ... sent value of Bengal Cotton, in thi... Bombay Cotton, may be stated at fro... 13-5; a cargo lately imported, having ... that rate. It may be presumed that the ... ket for this article will improve, should no interruption arise in the intercourse bet... n this Port and America.

"The demand for Opium is just now ... erably brisk. Some large sales have been re... made at Macao, where the price at present is 1120 dollars: that imported by the Martha, is clearing off at Whampoa, at 1090, for the supply of the Macao market, and before the whole of the quantity by the Martha, is sold, the price here is expected to rise to 1110.—The present great demand at Macao, is owing to the consumption on the Western Coast of China, whither all that is now called for, will quickly find its way. But as the quantity this season, expected from Bengal, is large, and is likely to be parcelled out among various Consignees, a competition must thence arise in the sale, from which the price will necessarily fall, and to such an extent, in all probability, as to entail loss upon those purchasers in the late Calcu... sales, consigning to this Port."

Extract of another letter from Canton, dated 9th June:—

"Since I last addressed you, cotton has experienced a rise; the late importations having brought 13 tale and upwards. I am happy to add that the dealers in this article seem to have got the better of the prejudice, that prevailed for more than two years past, against that brought from Bengal. We now find that the Bengal cotton has once more a preference to the Bombay importations. Opium, in consequence of the non-arrival of the Portuguese ships, has had a sudden advance, and is now selling at Whampoa at 1080 dollars."

We have the satisfaction to learn by the present accounts from Canton that the Pirates, who so long infested the South West parts of the Coast of China, have at length surrendered themselves to the Government of the Province of Canton. A general amnesty was granted to the pirates by the viceroy; and upon their surrendering they were received with marks of favour and honor, and taken into the employment of Government. The breaking up of this piratical band, is a very favourable event to the Chinese Coasting trade.

Letters received from Bombay, the latter end of last week, communicate the failure of two Parsee Houses of that Presidency, extensively engaged in business. The amount for which they have stopped, is stated, on the lowest estimate, at upwards of twenty lacs of Rupees.

INTELLIGENCE.
FROM
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

Yesterday morning an account was brought to town from Kedgeree, of the safe arrival of the Brig Margaret, from Prince of Wales Island, whence she sailed on the 5th current.

Extract of a letter from Prince of Wales Island, received per Margaret, and dated 3d August.

"We were agreeably surprized yesterday, by the arrival of the Blanche frigate, Lieutenant Barton, Commanding, bringing in with her the French Brig Privateer La Confiance, Capt. Duvet. The Blanche having received correct information of the Privateer's station, went in quest of her on the 20th and made prize of the chace on the 26th ultimo, off Diamond Point, on the Coast of Pedier. This contemptible Marauder with only 2 guns, and burthen about 50 tons, with 60 men, had begun an extensive system of depradation. She had lately captured the Philip Dundas, belonging to this Port, and valued with her cargo, at 40,000 dollars. The brig Jupiter, bound from Madras to Amboyna, with 150 bales of piece goods and 25 chests of opium, was also taken by la Confiance. She had plundered a number of native vessels, that she fell in with at sea, of whatever valuable property they had on board; and had not her career been luckily stopped, she must have done a great deal of mischief in this quarter. She had nearly escaped in the chace, by the aid of her sweeps and the dull sailing of the Blanche: Captain Barton perceiving that he had little or no chance of coming up with her in the frigate, manned his boats and with them boarded and made prize of the privateer.

"The Hon. Company's Ship Ocean, Captain Williamson, also came in yesterday from Bencoolen, I have not heard that she brings any news. Mr. Parry late Resident at that Settlement, is passenger in the Ocean, on his way to our Presidency. We are are in hourly expecta... of the arrival of the direct China Ships from ... nd. Should they bring any Intelligence th... think can interest the numerous friends an... eaders of the Mirror, I shall not fail to tr... smit it to you by the earliest opportunity."

A late letter from another Correspondent, at Prince of Wales Island, has the following paragraph:

"Some English Prisoners of War who have come round from Java, report that General Daendels, the Governor General at Batavia, had brought the Dutch Officer, who surrendered Amboyna, to a Court Martial, by which he was sentenced to be shot. The sentence had been carried into execution by order of Daendels. The other Officers who were considered as sharing in the disgrace of the surrender of Amboyna, but who have prudently kept out of reach of the Gallo-Batavian Government, have been declared infamous; their names attached to the Gallows; and the General has set a premium of 1000 to 3000 dollars on the head of every one of them. He had removed all the Spices from Banda to Sourabaye, where they had arrived."

ARRIVAL FROM AMERICA.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Newbold, Supra Cargo of the American ship Fair American, Captain Spear, landed at the Bankshall, with an account of the arrival of that vessel on the preceding evening at Diamond Harbour.

The Fair American sailed from Baltimore, on the 4th of May, and came direct for this Port. Such European intelligence as is forwarded by this conveyance, has long since been anticipated by the arrival of the ships at Bombay, direct from England. The latest accounts that had reached America, from Europe, on the 4th May, were of the 27th of March.

The differences between England and the United States, were unadjusted, at the date of the Fair American's departure. The John Adams frigate, understood to be charged with the conciliatory arrangements from the Court of London, was anxiously expected from England. In the mean time, the political and commercial relations of America, both with England and France, remained precisely in the *statu quo*, of former accounts.

On the 11th June, in latitude 5°, 25' North, the Fair American saw a fleet consisting of 15 sail of ships and a schooner, standing North, under British Colours,—supposed them to be the India homeward bound fleet.

There can be no question that the ships seen by the Fair American, were the homeward bound Indiamen that left Ceylon, in February last. The number of ships seen, does not exactly correspond with that fleet, which consisted of twenty or one and twenty sail: but 4 or 5 of these, might have been at such a distance as to escape observation. The course and situation in which they were observed, exactly corresponds with the probable date of their departure from St. Helena.

From the time and place at which the homeward-bound fleet were seen, they would in all probability, arrive in England about the end of June.

Early on the morning of the 13th of May, in Lat. 21. North, Lon. 34. 18. West, the Fair American saw two ships and a Brig, which gave chace; and continued the pursuit for thirteen hours, when they altered their course. They were supposed to be French Cruizers. These vessels and the India fleet, are the only ships seen by the Fair American, on her passage from Baltimore to the Hooghly.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOV'T. SECURITIES.

BUY.	TUESDAY, AUGUST 28.	SELL.
3 12	8 per Cent. Loans of 1801 to 1809, *prem.*	3 8
3 12	8 per Cent. New Loan Acknowledgements	3 8

BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1810.

August 24, Sailed Brig Diamond, Tindal Husson, to Tellicherry.—do. 26th do. Brig Psyche, Lieutenant Thomas Harriot, to Mandavie.—do. 27th do. Grab Snow Aurora Philes, Cassim Naths, Tindal to Tellicherry.—do. 28th Arrived the Arab Ship Phulk, Nacquedah, Syed Abdalla, from Mocha, the 7th August.

From the LONDON GAZETTE,—April 7.

Whitehall, April 7, 1810.

The King has been pleased to grant to Peter de Haviland, Esq. the Office of Bailiff of the Island of Guernsey, in the room of Robert Porret le Manliant, Esq. resigned.

The King has also been pleased to grant to John Dumaresq, Esq. the Office and place of Advocate General of the Island of Jersey, in the room of Joshua Pipon, Esq. resigned.

Whitehall, April 7.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint the Right Hon. Francis Lord Napier, to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

English Extracts.

THE MORNING POST,—April 7, 181[illegible]

Cadiz Papers to the 21st, and Lisbon to the 26th also arrived yesterday. The accounts given in them, it will be seen, are very favourable. They mention several partial advantages, lately obtained by the Patriots over the enemy; and the Spanish Council of Regency published, on the 17th ultimo, an extraordinary Gazette, stating that Ronda has been evacuated by the French, and occupied by our troops under the command of Brigadier General F. Gonzalez.

By the Harpy sloop of war, arrived at Plymouth, a letter has been received, stating that the enemy have closely invested Cadiz with an army of 25,000 men, and that a continual firing was kept up on both sides night and day.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated March 14.

The French as yet have made no impression on this place, but from many circumstances I fear the whole business draws fast to a conclusion. Colonel Roche, who arrived here after the dispersion of the Spanish Army under Areizaga, has just sailed from hence in the Minstrel sloop of war for Carthegena, to join the corps under Blake, and carries with him 4000 stand of arms, and 500,000 dollars for the supply of that army.

Mr. M'Kenzie left town on Thursday for Morlaix, for the purpose of negociating an exchange of prisoners.

Mr. Morier is not appointed to succeed Mr. Jackson (as report has stated), but merely goes out as Charge des Affaires. Nothing would more gratify the French party in America, or dispirit the Federal party, than the recal of Mr. Jackson at the present moment.

His Majesty's ship Minerva, Captain Hawkins, has captured and sent into Torbay the Hawk, pierced for ten guns, but only four on board, from the Isle of France, bound to the first French port she could make. She is laden with Indigo, Teas, Sugar, Cloves, Coffee, and China, and valued at 60,000l.

Thursday General Gordon, and suite, arrived at Greenock, on their way to Kingston, Jamaica, where the General is to take upon himself the command of the forces in that island. They have embarked in the ship United Kingdom, Capain Udney, which sails immediately.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Captain R. Johnson was sworn into the command of the ship Hebe, consigned to Bengal.

Letters from Corunna state that the French have abandoned the city of Oviedo, so that the whole of Asturias is now freed from the enemy.

April 8.

In the present conflict of parties on all important questions of Privileges or Expeditions, a tolerable estimate may be formed of the motives of the different Members for giving their votes on either side of the question,—by referring to their names, in the State Calendar, which has recently been published, and contains the names in alphabetical order of all the Members of Parliament, in the House of Lords and Commons, stating very clearly and correctly their influence in Parliament, and if holding any place directly or indirectly in possession or reversion, and the value of such appointment. With an account also of the pension or place held or received by the relation of Peers. This work may be considered as a finger-post pointing to the Loaves and Fishes which reward the faithful adherents of the Minister.

There is no truth in the report of Peace having been concluded between Russia and Turkey—On the contrary, the Porte has ordered 15,000 fresh troops to be brought up immediately, to reinforce the Grand Vizier, the Russian army having again advanced.

Mr. Pitt's Plan of Reform.—As the subject of Parliamentary Reform is at present much agitated, it may not be amiss to refer to the following Plan for ameliorating our Representation, which was submitted to the House of Commons by a man who was a zealous reformer, until, as it is said, he obtained better experience, that is, the experience of place.

1. To extinguish, by purchase, on the voluntary surrender of those interested in them, 36 of the most decayed boroughs.

2. To add, in consequence, 72 Members to the county representatives.

3. In case of any future purchase to be made in like manner of any borough, beyond the 36, either at present decayed, or which hereafter should become so, the right of representation of such borough to be referred to unrepresented large towns, which should express a desire of exercising such right.

4. That copyholders be added to the county elective body.

On these grounds Mr. Pitt moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the representation of the people in Parliament, and after a debate the motion was negatived. The number of Members present was 422, who divided thus:—

Ayes.................174
Noes.................248
Majority........——74

THE COURIER.—April 18.

Sir Francis Burdett's amended notice (in consequence of having described his house in [illegible]st notice in a wrong parish) was delivered [illegible] Speaker yesterday, and a few words of [illegible]rsation ensued relative to the Warran[t] [illegible]aking the Baronet into custody. Mr. [Per]ceval suggested it so the consideration of the Members, "whether the signing of the Warrant was not a proceeding in the House, and therefore by the Bill of Rights not to be questioned out of the House."

Mr. Whitbread replied, that it was not a thing propounded in the House, but an act committed out of the House.

This is the great difference. The signing of the Warrant might be perfectly legal, and yet the manner of executing it out of the House illegal.

The declaration in the Bill of Rights to which Mr. Perceval alludes is the 9th.

"That the freedom of speech and debates of proceedings in Parliament ought not to be impeached or questioned, in any Court or place out of Parliament."

It would surely be a strained interpretation of this Clause, an interpretation which the framers of the Bill never intended to give it, to argue that the subject has not remedy for any thing that may be done by the House of Commons—and that under this general Clause, he may be taken up and sent to prison without trial, for an indefinite period,, and his property confiscated.

That the legality or illegality of the Speaker's warrant, in the case of Burdett, can be tried under the Notice, we do not believe. The Act applies only to Magistrates, and certainly the Speaker did not sign the warrant as a Magistrate, but as Speaker of the House of Commons. It is signed "Charles Abbot, Speaker."

While strangers were excluded from the Gallery of the House of Commons, during the division last night, we understand that a new writ was moved for the Borough of St. Germaines, in the room of Sir J. Yorke, who is to be succeeded by his brother, the ex-member for Cambridgeshire.

ENTERTAINMENT at CARLTON HOUSE.

The Drawing-room, where his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales received his Noble Companions, on Monday, was fitted up in a style of splendour superior to any display of magnificence seen of late years. The hangings were beautiful crimson satin, with rich embossed gold mouldings. The sofas, chairs and Grecian couches, were made to agree in splendour. Brilliant French pier glasses adorned the sides, and one of the largest chandeliers in the kingdom, made to imitate a pagoda, was suspended from the middle of the room. Six smaller chandeliers, placed like satellites to the grand luminary, produced a brilliancy beyond description. The dining-room surpassed, if possible, the drawing-room in radiance. The rays of light from the grand chandelier over the table caught the service of burnished gold plate, and the reflected lustre produced a wonderful effect. The plate is supposed to be the finest ever manufactured. Messers. Rundle and Bridge have been near six years making the service. It is silver gilt, elaborately chased; and so exquisitely finished, as to be considered a complete *chef d'ouvre.* Some was of frosted silver, and that which filled the sideboard was richly gilt; the latter consisted of dishes, salver, and Grecian ewers. The principal ornament on the dinner table was a very fine piece of architecture, representing a temple (wholly composed of silver) with *pateras* for fruit: this formed the leading feature, being placed in the centre of the table; attached were antique branches for lights; Almost the whole of the party were dressed *en militaire.*—The grand eating room as the apartment in which the company dined is called, is a circular room, with a noble dome or cupola in the centre. It was lighted by innumerable wax candles and Grecian lamps, the dome is painted in clouds; the tints are azure blue, and not less than 600 lights were displayed.

At a General Court of Proprietors, held at the India House, on Saturday, the Chairman, Mr. Grant, in answer to a question from Mr. R. Jackson respecting the system of building vessels by *public contract*, answered, that though perhaps, all the feelings which the discussion of that important question had occasioned, had not entirely subsided, he had no hesitation in declaring his full and perfect conviction, now confirmed by several years of experience, that the plan of public contract had completely answered the end predicted by those who brought it about; it had produced very great savings, and was not, in the remotest degree, connected with the loss of the ships which had taken place. He should himself always reflect, with satisfaction, on the part which he had taken in producing so desirable a change. Mr. Grant proposed the reading of a report on the subject, which was read accordingly. Mr. Jackson next asked, if it were understood that the Charter was to be proceeded upon this Session? The Chairman said the Directors had been desirous of proceeding upon it without delay, but though they had no positive information on the subject, he rather concluded that the subject would not be taken up this Sessions; the situation of the Company would, nevertheless, make it necessary for them to go to Parliament before the end of the Session.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

The late boastings and audacity of some of the partizans of Sir F. Burdett countenance the rumour, that they have been weak enough to suppose a revolution actually at hand. A week ago, some of them were found publicly complimenting the late amiable Lord Edward Fitzgerald, a notorious traitor, and contending for the unsullied fame of Mr. Roger O'Connor, the present private adviser and companion of Sir F. Burdett. It is boldly denied, that Roger O'Conner's intimacy with Sir Francis is any proof of the latter's having treasonable designs, since, though Arthur O'Connor is a traitor, it no more follows that his brother Roger is one, than it followed that Col. Despard's brother was a traitor, because the Colonel was proved to be one. There is some little difference. Colonel Despard's brother is a gentleman of a correct conduct and a pure character, who was wholly out of the Colonel's confidence, and even out of his acquaintance. He knew none of his political associates, and was unknown to them. But Roger O'Conner was in the confidence of his traitor brother Arthur, corresponding with him in his designs, and apparently the agent between him and other traitors. The Report of the Committee of Secrecy of the House of Commons, of the 15th of March, 1799, says—"Arthur O'Connor, in a "letter to his brother (vide Arthur's trial at "Maidstone), dated London, 13th Feb. 1798, "and seized in Lord E. Fitzgerald's apart- "ments at Leinster house, states that, Scot- "land is Irish all over; but the people here "give no opinion, tho' it is easy to learn they "look for a change." This extract is made from a cheap edition of the Report printed at the Anti-jacobin Press in London, and sold by Chappel in Pall Mall, Millikin, Dublin; and W. Cobbett, Philadelphia! Yet the Weekly Register contends, that Roger O'Connor never was more implicated in his brother's proceedings, than Colonel Despard's brother was in those of the Colonel! Yes—Roger was arrested on suspicion of treasonable practices in the south of Ireland, and carried to Dublin: he was afterwards confined for the same reasons in Fort St. George, in Scotland, and was for a long time prohibited from returning to Ireland, a prohibition which perhaps still exists. While thus expatriated, Sir Francis Burdett put him into a farm near Harrow. Roger's case, was so bad, that when a Gentleman brought it before the Irish House of Commons, with the design of having him restored to his home, Mr. Toler made such a statement as induced the Gentleman, Mr O'Donnel, we believe, to withdraw his motion from fear of involving Roger in utter ruin.—And yet this is the man whom the Weekly Register now sets up as unimpeached, even by suspicion, and as cruelly implicated in his brother's crimes, of which he was as innocent as the child unborn!—Hence it is asked, where is the harm of his intimacy with Sir Francis Burdett? But by putting the question an admission is made, that there must be much harm when Roger's true conduct and character are known. Yes: This Roger is now the bosom friend and associate of Sir Francis Burdett, as intimate with him as the avowed traitor Arthur himself was the week before his trial for treason at Maidstone, or as the hanged traitor Despard was the day before his apprehension. All traitors rally round Sir Francis Burdett; but he forsooth is a most innocent soul; just such a simpleton as Mr. Littleton, who renounced Sir Francis, because he found Roger O'Conner in his confidence! Poor Mr. Littleton! Where has thy brains been a wool-gathering these eighteen years? Thy profound knowledge of politicians and politics justly entitles thee to sit among the sages in the great Council of the Nation!

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of State by the Commanding Officer.

(Circular.)

Whitehall, April 12, 1809.

"Sir,

"Having every reason to believe that the Metropolis is in a great measure restored to its usual state of order and tranquility, which lately induced his Majesty to call for the assistance of the Corps under your command, towards the preservation of the peace, no longer make it necessary that they should remain assembled.

"It affords me the greatest satisfaction, to communicate to you, at the same time, the high sense entertained by his Majesty of the zeal and public spirit by which the Members of your corps have been actuated on this important occasion, and the confident persuasion which is felt by his Majesty, that the same degree of alacrity will prevail among them should circumstances make it necessary to call again for their exertions."

"I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant. R. RYDER.

The new regulation respecting epaulets has not been enforced, in consequence of memorials having been presented from the Guards, as well as most regiments of the line and militia. It has likewise been ascertained, that in point of economy it will prove less so than it was before.

OLD BAILEY.

On Tuesday *Ann Flynn* was indicted for stealing from a butcher in whitechapel a shoulder of mutton. It appeared in evidence, that the prosecutor being busy with his cu[stomers on] Saturday night, the prisoner availed [herself of] that opportunity, and carried away the [should]er of mutton.—She was, however, soon se[ized] and brought back, and an officer being sent for, she was carried before a Magistrate, and committed for trial.—These facts being proved, the prisoner was called upon for her defence, and she told a tale of woe that penetrated every ear. She acknowledged the robbery, but solemnly declared that she was urged to it by the most afflicting distress; her husband had been ill and unable to earn a shilling for thirteen weeks, and she was driven to the last extremity, with two infant children; and in that deplorable situation ventured to commit the crime with which she stood charged, and that she had been already confined five weeks.—The Jury found her *Guilty* with a faultering acent; but the Recorder immediately said, "Gentlemen, I understand you," and immediately sentenced her to be fined one shilling, and discharged, which the Jury themselves paid, but the Officer of the prison gave it to her.

As soon as she was turned out of the dock, the prosecutor addressed the Court, and said, that the constable had done him more injury than the thief; for Sir William Parsons, the Magistrate, having ordered him to take care of the shoulder of mutton, he thought fit to cook it for his own dinner, and to sit down and eat it.—This new complaint, as might naturally be supposed, excited not a little the risible muscles of the Court; The Constable was immediately called upon to account for his conduct, who said, "My Lord, I did take care of it; I kept it whilst it was worth keeping, and if my wife and I had not eat it, the doge must have din[ed] on it."

Vol. 26, No. 1302. MADRAS COURIER. 95 SEPT. 18, 1810.

ISLE OF FRANCE.

AN HI ORICAL TOPOGRAPHICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND CO MERCIAL VIEW OF THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

The e of France, or Mauritius, is situated in the In an Ocean, 400 miles east of Madagascar. Lat. 20° 9'' S. Long. 57° 28'' E. At present it appertains to France. The island y s discovered in the 15th century by the Por guese, who named it the Island of Acerno. he Dutch took possession of it in 1598, giving it the name of Mauritius, in honor of Prince Maurice their Statholder; but they did not form any establishment there till 1646. In 1713 they abandoned it, partly on account of the inconsiderable progress made by the colonists in the amelioration of the soil, and partly on account of the settlement which they had made at the Cape of Good Hope. In 1715 the French landed there, under the command of Dufresues, a Captain in the service of their East India Company, and named it the Isle of France. Shortly after, (about 1721) the inhabitants of the Island of Bourbon, under the conduct of a person called Durongay, made a new establishment in the Isle of France: during the fifteen succeeding years the number of the inhabitants was so inconsiderable, that the Company began to deliberate whether it were most proper to retain or abandon the island; but in 1735 M. Bourdennay was sent out with instructions to improve the soil to profit. In 1764 the French East India Company ceded the Isle of France to the Government, and it has since been under the immediate jurisdiction of a governor, for the military, and an intendant or magistrate for the civil department. According to the calculation of Lacaille, the France is 90,682 toises (each toise six feet, nglish measure), in circumference; and abou 31,890 toises in breadth, where it is broa st. The expences incurred by the Company nd th still heavier expences to which the co tion of the island has put the French government, have not to this day been by the Colony. Scarcely one third of the in a state of cultivation, and even such par has been laboured on is very remote fr any thing like perfection, in point of till or produce. It is computed that ther 6000 whites in the island; but when number we deduct that of the garri in more than 2000 colonists of both sexes ber of the free negroes a unts to about 1000; and there are besides from 34 to 36,000 slaves. The island is susceptible of triple this amount of population. Almost every species of cultivation has been attempted here; the culture of grain is, as it ought every where to be, the principal branch of agriculture among the inhabitants; but the rearing of the cattle has been culpably neglected. The Coffee of the Island is good; but it is not equal to the produce of Bourbon. At Villebague there is a fine sugar house, and five or six others of less consequence are to be met with in different parts of the Islend. The culture of Indigo has been attempted, but hitherto, with little success. A small quantity of Cotton has been raised there, which grows well, and proves very marketable; by the aid of industry this article might be rendered very highly important, and give rise to an advantageous export trade. The plants of Spice Trees brought hither from the Moluccas, have thriven so well as to afford encouragement towards their further cultivation. The too temperate climate of the island, seemed by no means favourable to this species of cultivation; but the samples of the produce lately sent to France have been considered as remarkably fair. The shrub which yields pepper is not cultivated here; although the plants might readily be procured from the coast of Malabar. that unsuccessful attempts may made to raise it, and that the colonists, ore abandoned the pursuit in despair. is however, most certain that every novel branch of agriculture well ever be neglected for the culture of grain, so soon as war, or a likelihood of that calamity, leads the cultivator to that he will find it to his advantage furnish the government-stores with corn.

M. Core, the superintendant of the Botanical Garden in the Isle of France, published a statement of the spicetrees existing in that colony, in the year 1785. From this account it appears that the island then contained 3000 cinnamon-trees of Ceylon; 10,416 clove-trees, 361 of ich were so large as to require the joint of two negroes to remove any one of them, of which might be removed by one negro; 4 4 of which one negro might remove two; and 9000 of which one negro was capable of removi g four at a time. These last were of the rowth of from 4 to 6 months.

The island likewise possessed 20 aromatic nutmeg-trees; besides these the Botanical Garden, contained 18 female nutmeg-teers, 10 of which yielded, between the years 1770 and 1785, no less than 1088 nuts, including those which had attained to maturiv, and such as were blown; in an unripe state; from the trees. This fruit subsequently produced 60 nutmeg trees in the Botanical Garden, 20 in Bourbon, Guinea, and Cayenne, and 124 slips now rearing in the government nursery. At the commencement of June 1785, a single tree displayed 300 nuts, and 9 others 500 among them, in an advanced state. Of these nuts 24 were sent to Bourbon, 260 were sown in the Government nursery, and the remainder, not being sufficiently ripe, were suffered to remain upon the branches. Those fructiferous trees enjoy the most beautiful and vigorous vegetation, their foliage being perfectly green and brilliant and fruits and blossoms of every age appearing upon a single tree. In short from their flourishing state, there is every reason to expect that the uni-sex-nutmeg-tree will become proportionable in produce to the hermaphrodite clove-tree.

It is believed that the French government has for many years past annually lost about four millions of livres (£ 166,660) by its colonies situated eastward of Africa.

The mountains of the Isle of France are oftentim so high that their tops are covered with snow; ey produce the best ebony in the known world. The town and harbour called Port Louis are strongly fortified; but in hurricane mouths, the harbour cannot contain more than eight vessels. In this Port there are large stone houses and every thing necessary for the equipment of fleets.

The value of the Mauritius to the French government, arises from those political reasons which induce it to wish to preserve an establishment in the Indian seas. Had not this island been possessed by the French, they would have lost every check whatever on the prosperity of the commerce of British India: for no country power would have given them protection in its ports, or at least, would have made that protection available to them. The expence of a force necessary to capture the Mauritius is great, very great, and the returns from the island are totally inadequate to the cost: yet vessels fitted out, or rather repaired and furnished at this island as ships of war, have done great damage among our Indian shipping. The numbers at present sailing under the British flag form an irresistable temptation to French cupidity; while the extent of the Indian ocean, gives privateers and small vessels the choice of innumerable points from whence to pursue their predatory courses. The vessels taken they send to the Mauritius for security, and for sale. That island hereby becomes a nest of pirates, and the fate which belongs to such a station we trust awaits it.

AGAINST PEACE WITH FRANCE.

t peace? And Jehu answered, "What hast *thou* to do with peace? turn thee behind me.

2d KINGS, ch. ix. v. 19.

"Had Zimri peace who slew his master?"

Ibid, v. 30.

SIR,—Thrice was the question put by his Majesty King Joram, towards the fag end of a reign so iniquitous that God resolved to put an end to *him*. And this is (I think, according to his own reckoning), *exactly the third* time which his majesty the Emperor and King, Napoleon Buonaparte (who beats poor Joram as hollow in his iniquity as he does in his names and titles), has popped this question to us—first from a mill—then from a raft—and now from his own dunghill: towards, I trust, likewise, the *fag end* of a reign so replete with iniquity, and so crimsoned with crime, that I think it high time the same answer should now be returned *him*, that was returned to his brother Joram. Nor do I think it improbable, having now reigned about the same period with brother Joram, about eleven years from *dubbing himself King*—but that God, having little occasion for him as an instrument, scourge, and "rod of iron," in his hands, may, ere long, put an end to *him* likewise. The passage which I have selected for my motto, was, under the particular *commission and direction* of God's holy spirit, the *answer* returned to an application for peace, hypocritically meant to mislead and betray. And though this event took place at so great a distance of time and place from the age and nation in which we live, yet, when the circumstances attending a proposal of a similar nature, resemble those alluded to in any feature, we *cannot err* if we keep such a guide and rule of action within our recollection; and let me add *within our power*. That the circumstance of the present time do somewhat resemble those allud ad to, we have absolute conviction, and have had *tried* (thoug short) and positive *experience*. Such an undeniable experience, that necessity compelled us to forego our earnest wishes for the maintenance of what we found too dearly purchased, and not to be maintained but at the risk of our national safety, and the *imminent hazard* of our national destruction—planned to be accomplished under the mask, and through the undermining and fatal means of persumed amity and ostensible peace. And shall we again fall into the same snare we have once so narrowly escaped? "In vain," saith the proverb, "doth the man set a tra in *the sight* of any bird." Yet this trap is setting full in our sight, and we are by some thought and abused as obstinate, if not silly, birds, for not eagerly and thankfully running into it. Is it not a miserable and mortifying conviction that "all the boasted rank, property, influence, and talents of the country," should endeavour to prove their claim to supreme power and unlimited confidence, by actually imitating that most timorous of all birds, *the wheatear*, who, scared at every shift of wind, and panic-struck at every flying cloud that passes over it, is entrapped by its own fears, and entangled and betrayed by the very shelter it resorts to. Under the same species of shelter, and into the same sort of trap, do our poor "*wheatear talents*" recommend and wish us to retire! Though I cannot but think it would be over-valuing any such *human wheatear*, to reason him from that trap, by having, in lieu of him, as his equivalent (as is the custom, for the benefit of the shepherds, on the South Downs, for any one taking out a bird), *one penny!* Had the powers of the Continent originally consulted their true dignity as well as interest, instead of cringing to the usurper's commands, and basely acquiescing with any of his proffered offers of amity and alliance, which he chose to make, how well might they have returned to his insolent proposals of marriage with his base-born family, the like sovereign contempt which Jehoash did, as an answer to Amaziah. "Then Amaziah sent messengers to Jehoash, the so of Jehoahaz, son of Jehu, King of Israel, saying, 'c let us look one another in the face.' And Jehoa King of Israel, sent to Amaziah, King of Judah, ing, 'the thistle that was in Lebanon, sent to the ce that was in Lebanon, saying, "give thy daughter my son to wife;" and there passed by a wild beast tha was in Lebanon, and *trod down the thistle*." Would to God the same answer and the same *set down* had followed the Corsican's late matrimonial demand upon fallen Austria!

So much for my preface.—You preface your arguments for the "necessary measure of a negociation for peace" with France, by reproaching England with "an unavailing struggle of seventeen years in support of the old Governments." Rot those old governments, I say, which would not endeavour to support themselves and most mortally do I begrudge the millions of money, and the gallant lives, which have been sacrificed in so rotten a cause. But have those old governments been the *sole* object of our unavailing struggle? What think you of our own government, freedom, religion, laws, country, and King? To preserve which from the arts and arms of the urper, our struggle has *not* been *unavailing*, as th orsican well knows to his cost, and most sorely feels, en to madness! The balance of power in Europe, with "struggling to perserve which" you likewise reproach England, was a very legitimate cause of war, for which object our struggle *has* been *unavailing*; and that must be content to find its level again, when the vibrations of some future concussion may hereafter subside. Not satisfied with having thus mortified our Machiavelianism, your reflections tend to mortify our national pride, and to cow our national spirit (without which, as King Arthur says in Tom Thomb, "we should be a pretty King of Clouts"), by proceeding to observe, that "we have the *melancholy* consolation of reflection, that Great Britain is the only empire remaining yet *unsubdued* by the arms or the diplomatic intrigues of the *universal conqueror*."—"*Melancholy* consolation?"—rather say joyous, inspiriting, invigorating, proud, triumphant consolation! all which and more, *I* feel it, that we are as much above being cajoled, duped, seduced, *scoundrellized* by "his diplomatic intrigues," *alias*, his damned incessant villainy, as we are far from being intimidated, bullied, or conquered by his boasted arms. And is this a *melancholy* consolation? Is it not rather matter of the greatest honour and glory? Ask the prostrate nations, which have "fallen down to worship the beast," whether we are not, at this moment, tenfold more the object of their envy and genuine respect, than ever we were. And why, pray, is he to be dignified by an *Englishman* with the appellation of "*universal conqueror?*" Till he earns that title, by conquering England, I enter my protest against that title being even *lent* him by any of his own minions or vassals, much less by a Briton. So little does he merit it, even in his own vain opinion, I suspect, till he can make good his original, presumptious, rash, and braggart threat (out of which he has been but *too well satisfied to slink*) that I am much mistaken if in his most ambitious moments he does not reckon, that after all his conquests and all his *invincibility*, he has comparatively done nothing, so long as this little island laughs at his vainly attempted arts, and defies the vainly attempted efforts of his arms. As Buonaparte lately furnished us with an unanswerable argument for our cutting short the question of the King's veto, claimed and *demanded* as a "*sine quâ non*" by the *humbly petitioning* Catholics, to be reserved to be reserved to themselves inviolate, we are, of course, more fortified than ever in our resolution to withhold any further concession on our p to their claim mands, ing themselves vided us this *precedent*, o stand fi y to o solves, as they think it ri to do a the subje of the veto. With this men furnished *so very a propos* by Buonaparte, b is government was not safe under the continued n ae of the Pope we are quite satisfied in its closer application to the safety of *our* government. We are equally satisfied with the argument just now furnished us by the American Congress, why we should *never* make peace with Buonaparte (as I have all along endeavoured to prove) in the following resolution of their's just passed, viz. "Resolved, that a war with Great Britain would inevitably lead to *an alliance with France*, and thus furnish to her ambition the means and the *pretexts* for organizing, within the United States, the materials and instruments for *schemes of future domination*," than which nothing ever proved more incontestibly the clear perception and foresight of the politic Americans. It affords, likewise, a pretty good lesson to all our foolish, silly, ideot dupes—the enthusiastic asses, who know no bounds to their senseless admiration of the usuper's person, virtues, and government, and who are for ever *braying out* their praises,—as to the intrinsic value wich the sharp-sighted Americans set upon the amity and friendship which a peace with this scoundrel would bring *them*; *deprecating and reprobating* an *alliance* with France, precisely in the same ratio as they dread and avoid a *war* with Great Britain; resolving that Great Britain is inaccessible and invulnerable to them *by war*, and that *they*, by *peace with France*, *must* be *defenceless* against the *schemes and designs of Buonaparte for future domination*; the pretexts and *means* for his organizing the instruments of which they themselves would furnish him, *by making peace* ." Which, however, and notwithstanding ou s wiseacres, "all the bawling talents" wo suade us we ought to jump at, and even be for the *salvation* of England; while the some Americans (and *exparte crede*) are so com issue with them (their favourite Erskine, family that *they* loudly proclaim to the world, that *peace France* must be *perdition* to America! C apientia "The wisdom of men is (not only) foolis s with God," but the pinnacl of political wisdom of all the talents" of England—*peace with France* is v abyss of folly with "all the Yankees" of A This is a death-blow, I trust, to the execrably selfish mischief of "all the talents," who rather than not satiate their vanity and rapacity, by regaining power and place, would deliberately, systematically, aye, and *patricidally*, sacrifice the olny country which the *universal conqueror* can neither seduce, intimidate, *nor conquer* (and that most enviable country, *their own*) to the spoliation, rapine, and devastation of the Corsican's murderous and ruthless ambition, and his lawless "den of thieves." Our sword has long been drawn, and instead of sheathing it in *peace*, it only remains that we now "throw away the scabbard." This is "the specific rule of conduct by which our actions in future should be directed," and on which, I trust, we are already resolved.

As you observe, "there is indeed *a point* which we ought *well eo weigh*" before we even *talk* of peace; but unluckily, you have not touched on the *right* poi — you have not "hit the *right* nail on the head." It is merely, that "we should make peace with Buonapart *(the possible supposition* alone scandalizes one's feeling "we can *never* have any confidence in its duration, as he will assuredly break it as soon as it suits his convenience, which apprehension, more than any other cause, has indisposed the people of this country to entertain even the idea of peace with Buonaparte." Now going no farther than you do, can a much more cogent reason be given, even by your own shewing, why we should decidedly *not* make peace with him? *Indisposed* forsooth! the people of this country against it! rather say, disgusted, and *set their faces against* making peace with a *swindler*. But, Sir, the *right* point—"the *right nail*" which you should have "hit on the head," in my opinion is, not only that we *never* can have *any confidence* in its duration, as he will assuredly break it as soon as it suits his convenience; but that *peace itself*

(Continued in the Supplement.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

CAPTAIN GIBSON, as senior officer of Artillery at Musulipatam, having taken charge of the Effects, at that Station, of the late LIEUT. THOMAS BIRT, of Artillery, and Mr. GEORGE FRANKLIN, Conductor of Ordnance, & disposed of them by public Sale; Notice is hereby given, that he will, on or before the 1st Day of October next, deliver up the amount thereof, with all accounts and papers belonging to these Estates respectively, to any persons duly authorized by Law to demand the same; after which date the sums remaining in his hands will be paid into the General Treasury, agreeably to the orders of Government.

(2.) MUSULIPATAM, 4th Sept. 1810.

Public Rooms.

THE next Assembly, is fixed for Monday the 24th Instant.

F. GAHAGAN, ESQ. MANAGER.

WILLIAM WAYTE, ESQ. AND HENRY GAHAGAN, ESQ. } STEWARDS.

Subscribers Tickets will be ready to be issued at the Pantheon, on Thursday the 20th Instant.

MADRAS, *September* 17, 1810.

J. RAVELLI & CO.

REG LEAVE TO INFORM

THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC,

THAT THEY ARE RECEIVING

The Investment

OF

WM. WASE, ESQ.

CHIEF OFFICER

OF THE

PRESTON,

WHICH WILL BE EXPOSED

ON THURSDAY NEXT,

Particulars of which will be mentioned

IN HAND-BILLS.

J. RAVELLI & CO.

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM

THE GENTLEMEN OF THE NAVY,

That they are now receiving

GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF

CHARTS

FOR THE

INDIAN SEAS,

NAVY LISTS,

AND

Nautical Almanacs

FOR THE PRESENT AND ENSUING YEAR.

IRONMONGERY AND HARD-WARE.

THE Ironmongery and Hard-Ware which was advertised by BALFOUR and HOGG in the last Madras Gazette, for Sale on Saturday last, will be sold to-morrow, the 19th Instant, at their Auction Room, Sale to Commence at half past 10 o'clock.

ALSO

The School Books,—Plate,—Swing Glass,—Corderoy and Cutlery,—Particulars of which were published in the last Paper.

AND

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

A Child's Saddle Poney.

Real Holland's Gin.

Balfour and Hogg,

HAVE for sale on Commission Real Holland's Gin of a superior flavor and quality, in quarts at 7 Pagodas per dozen.

Fresh Parmesan and Gloster Cheese.

Balfour and Hogg,

HAVE for Sale on Commission, the above Cheese which they will sell by lbs. in any quantity.

ADMINISTRATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Application was this day made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, on the Ecclesiastical side, for Letters of Administration de bonis non to the Estate and Effects of JOSHUA SMITH, deceased; late a Captain in the Service of His Highness Wallajah the late Nabob of the Carnatic, to be granted to Mr. THOMAS BLYTH, in right of his Wife, as one of the personal Representatives of the said deceased, with the Will annexed with liberty for JAMES HENRY SMITH, the other personal Representative, to apply for like Letters of Administration when he shall think fit.

WILLIAM LIGHT,
Proctor.

Madras, September 17, 1810. (1.)

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM ORROCK, Esq. late a Lieutenant Colonel in the Service of the Honorable East India Company on the Madras Establishment, deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Lieutenant Colonel JOHN WILLIAM FREESE, of the Madras Artillery, and Captain JOHN ORROCK, of His Majesty's 33d Regiment of Foot, two of the Executors therein named.—All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property to Messrs. BINNY, DENNISON and Co. Agents to the said Executors at Madras.

(3) Madras, August 30, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE ANDERSON, Esq. late a Surgeon in the Honorable East India Company's Service on the Madras Establishment, deceased; having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to ANDREW BERRY, Esq. one of the Executors therein named.—All persons having demands upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estate, are requested forthwith to state their claims, pay their debts, and deliver up the property to Messrs. BINNY DENNISON and CO. Agents to the said Executor at Madras.

(2) Madras, September 5, 1810.

A CARD.

Let those who will in Politeness refine
And to good instruction incline,
Learn the French Tongue that now is made
The General Speech, in Courts and Trade.

Mr. Clement,

SUBMITS to the Gentlemen and Ladies of the Presidency, that having devoted his youth to the study of the French Language, and having paid no inconsiderable share of attention to the various Grammars of the best Authors of the Age, he would venture from the 1st October next, to profer his humble services, by waiting on Gentlemen and Ladies, inclined to study the French, whom he pledges to render, in six months, competent to Read, Write, and speak the French, with the knowledge of the Orthography, Etimology, and Syntax.

To facilitate his Students he has a Work in hand which he has entitled, *Nouvelle Methode pour apprendre facilement, les Langues Francoise et Engloise.*

This Publication he is obliged to defer, for seeing the great expences of the Impressi[illegible] binding, &c. He throws himself theref[illegible] the candour and indulgence of the Gentlemen and Ladies of the Settlement, and solicits their kind patronage to enable him to Print his Work by Subscription.

N. B. The Work will be printed on good Paper, and bound with fine borders, price of each Book

To Subscribers...... Star Pagodas 10
To Non-Subscribers......do. do. 12

Orders both for the Work and Study, will be received by the Printer of this, and by the expressess in circulation.

The Rule of the Study twice a Week, 2 hours at each time on any of the following days, according to the leisure of the Students.

Monday, Wednesday, and Friday,
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Madras, 18th September, 1810.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS sundry Watches, were found among the property of the late John Gill, Jeweller, deceased, seized by order of the Supreme Court—Any person describing and proving the same to be their property may have them by paying the expences incurred thereon, by applying to T. A. Eglan, Exchange Coffee House.—If not claimed in one month from this date, they will be sold for the benefit of the Estate.

Fort St. George, 14th Sept. 1810.

Madras Veterinary Establishment.

No. 16,
CHINNADRAPETTAH,
NEAR THE
Govt. Bridge,

MR. J. ERRATT,

VETERINARY SURGEON,
MEMBER OF THE VETERINARY COLLEGE,
IN
ST. PRANCASS, LONDON,
HAVING UNDER THE SANCTION OF
The Hon. the Governor in Council,
ESTABLISHED AN

INFIRMARY,

FOR
THE RECEPTION OF SICK AND LAME
HORSES,
BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC,
That his Lines were ready for the Reception of
HORSES,
ON THE
FIRST OF SEPTEMBER.

GEGTLEMEN who wish to honor the INFIRMARY by subscribing, are requested, in signifying their intention to Mr. ERRATT, to determine in which Class they subscribe, that he may be enabled to make a probable calculation of the preparation necessary for the reception of their Horses, and he begs to assure them every care and attention shall be paid to them.

SUBSCRIBERS TERMS.

FIRST CLASS 5 Pags. *per Mensem.*—SUBSCRIBERS to the FIRST CLASS will have the privilege of placing any number of their horses under the immediate charge of Mr. ERRATT that may require medical treatment of any description, without any *additional expence* than that of their Livery at the rate of 8 Pags. per month, deducting 1½ Pags. for Horse Keeper and one Pagoda for Grass Cutter if attached to the horse.

SECOND CLASS 3 Pagodas *per Mensem*—SUBSCRIBERS to the SECOND CLASS not having more than 4 Horses, will have the privilege of placing any number of them under the immediate charge of Mr. ERRATT that may require Medical Treatment of any description, without any *additional expence* than that of their Livery at the rate of 8 Pagodas per month, deducting 1½ Pagodas for Horse Keeper, and 1 Pagoda for Grass Gutter if attached to the Horse.

HORSES will be Shod for 2 Rupees each Horse, and Mr. ERRATT will examine their Shoes and Hoofs, remove and nail as often as may be required without any *additional charge.*

NON SUBSCRIBERS TERMS.

HORSES sent to the INFIRMARY LINES by NON SUBSCRIBERS, will be received for [illegible] of their Disease or for operation, and [illegible]ce and attention given to them on the [illegible]ng terms:

[illegible]*ry of one Horse per Mensem* 8 Star Pago[illegible], a deduction to be made as in the former case at the Rate of 1½ Pagodas per Month for the Horse-Keeper, and 1 Pagoda for Grass Cutter, if attached to the Horse.

Charges for the Medical treatment of *Non-Subscribers Horses* will in general cases be Regulated by the nature of the Disease, trouble and expence attending it, but for the Common Operations the following rates are fixed.

Castrating, Medicines and attendance, Pagodas,..............	15
Nicking ditto,..............	5
Docking ditto ditto..............	2
Cropping ditto ditto,..............	5
Firing and Blistering, per leg ditto,....	3
Removing Lampas, ditto,........	1
Bleeding ditto,........	1
Blistering per leg ditto........	1

Making up for sale and putting into condition, exclusive of Medicine, 3 per month.

Such Horses belonging to NON-SUBSCRIBERS as are affected with Disease or Lameness, so as to render them incapable, without danger of increasing their complaints, of being sent to the INFIRMARY LINES for treatment and requiring Mr. ERRATT'S personal attendance at their Stables, the *charge* will be regulated by circumstances. Such as the distance, number of visits, &c. &c.

To prevent the possibility of a contagious case being received into the lines of the Infirmary, a person properly qualified will attend at the gate to examine and report immediately the state of every Horse previous to his admittance.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

On SATURDAY next, the 22d Instant,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
AN INVOICE OF

MAHOGANY Writing Desks, Dressing Cases Ladies Toilets with Drawers, Morocco Case containing a Knife and Fork, Silver Fruit Knife and two Silver Spoons complete, Backgamon Boxes of sizes with Men and Dice complete, Enamelled Snuff Boxes, and Violin Strings.

THE sale of the American Ship MONTEZUMA and Cargo, which was intended to have taken place on the 17th instant, having been unavoidably put off, will be brought forward on Wednesday, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the Rooms of Messrs. DOBBIN and SUTHERLAND, where musters of the Coffee and Saffron may be seen.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Ten per cent. to be paid down immediately, the residue five days after the Sale, in default of which the Ship and Cargo to be resold at the risk and expence of the first purchaser, with all advantages forfeited.

N. B. The Ship and Cargo to be at the risk of the Purchaser, the moment she is struck down.

Hand Bills will be circulated early on that day.

THE Sale of part of the Property Captured at the Malucca Islands, which was intended to have taken place on the 17th Instant, having been unavoidably put off, will be brought forward on WEDNESDAY, the 19th Instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Rooms of Messieurs DOBBIN and SUTHERLAND, where musters may be seen,—Terms ready money.

And the property to be cleared within three days from the day of Sale, otherwise to be resold at the risk and expence of the first purchaser, and every advantage forfeited.

Hand Bills describing the property and the manner it is to be put up, will be circulated early on that day.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

ON THE FIRST OF OCTOBER NEXT,
BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES
OF THE LATE FIRM
OF
MESSIEURS
Chase, Chinnery, Macdoual & Co.
WITH THE PRIVITY
OF THE
ADMINISTRATOR,
AND
MORTGAGED TO THE
AFORESAID TRUSTEES.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, at Chillimbrum, belonging to the late Mr. EDWARD CAMPBELL,—Also a Sugar, Distilling and Indigo House, with all the utensils thereto belonging, with sundry other articles, the particulars of which may be seen at the Auction Room.

Madras, *August* 28, 1810.

MESSIEURS

Branson and Mackay,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentleman of the Settlement, that they have just received from Bengal a few very beautiful Shawls, Dacca Worked Muslins, fine worked Gown Pieces and Trimmings, Habit Shirt, Breast Pieces, Tippet and Sleeves.

B. and M. have also received Table Cloths, from 15 by 5 to 5 by 5 & a few Dozen of Towels.

Madras, 18th, *Sept.* 1810.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

By Balfour and Hogg,

A FEW Sets of Europe made Cock Heels.

Fine old Jamaica Rum,

Balfour and Hogg,

HAVE receivee for sale on Commission a few Chests of real Jamaica Rum price 5 Pagodas per dozen.

SALES BY AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 24th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
IN THE FORENOON,
WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT THE
GARDEN HOUSE
LATELY OCCUPIED BY

MAJOR MUNT,

THE household Furniture, Plate, Glass ware &c. &c. the property of the above named Gentleman, the whole of the Articles are exceedingly rich and beautiful, as are also the Horses and Conveyances, the books are a choice Collection and in general richly bound and in good order, Catalogues are printed and will be immediately distributed, to those Gentlemen whose names A. and M. are acquainted with, they may also be had on Application at Ashton and Meppen's Rooms, and at Major Munt's Gardens, the Articles will be exposed to view on Wednesday morning, and may be seen every day untill the Sale commences, from 9 in the morning till 6 in the afternoon.

N. B. The House may be better known by the Name of Captain Marshall's House.

Ashton and Meppen,

WILL Sell this day, at the usual hour, the whole of the Articles as advertised in the last Madras Gazette, with the addition of the following, which will be put up at 12 o'clock precisely.

A handsome Bay Arab Horse, about 6 years of age, sound and free from vice, 2 Bandy Ponies, (Country) sound and free from vice, a Horse Bandy and Harness, a well made country Saddle Poney, with Saddle and Bridle, the above is the property of several Officers, who are going on the Expedition, and must positively be sold to the highest bidder, after which will be sold several Tents and sundry other Articles.

Haberdashery and Millinery.

ASHTON and MEPPEN have received for Sale on Commission, a small, but exceeding well chosen assortment of the above Articles, the most material of which are as follows:

Coloured Checked Muslin, Do. Corded Do. Veined and Corded Stripe Do. Do. Mull Do. Do. Cambric Do. Figured Do. Diced Diagonal Do. Beautiful Worked, Plain, Fancy Nett, and Figured Leno's, Scotch Cambric, Jaconets, Silk Shawls and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.—The above are now exposed for Sale, and ASHTON and MEPPEN are permitted to sell them on very moderate terms.

BOOKS.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE received for Sale on Commission, an Invoice of Books, chiefly New Publications, a list of which is publishing and may be had on application at their Rooms.

Ashton and Meppe[illegible]

HAVE received for Sale on Commission, a string of beautiful Pearls, containing 100, and weighing 136 Chows, they will be sold at a moderate price.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE received for Sale on Commission—a neat light Phæton, with a pair of Black Horses, and Harness, they are of a good size and serviceable Animals, go exceedingly well and quietly together, they can also be used separately, as they are used to be drove singly, the whole is an excellent and safe conveyance, and A. and M. are allowed to dispose of it on very moderate terms, it is the property of a Gentleman who is going to Bengal.

N. B. The Horses are perfectly sound.

CREMONA VIOLINS.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE for sale on Commission, a pair of Original Cremona Violins, the one made in the year 1610, and the other in 1712—they are contained in a handsome Mahogany Case. A trial will be allowed.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, NEXT DOOR TO THE TOWN MAJOR'S HOUSE IN THE FORT.

*** It is requested that those Subscribers to the Courier who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the Printer who will pay attention to their order and any Subscribers at the Presidency to whom the Peons may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Tuesday, September 18, 1810.

(Conti ued from the third Page:)

will be as *assuredly* converted by him into a *weapon of war*: and by much the most tremendous, because irresistible weapon of war (not to be *perried*) that we can possibly furnish him with, and with which *he can never furnish himself*, but our *suicidal infatuation!* This I take to be the *right* point *to be well weiged* in this stage of the question. And if in the scales of the commonest sense, *peace and Buonaparte* do not kick the beam with a good thump, when poised against *war and England* may that head paralyze, and that arm wither which hold the balance! Your next sentence, that the argument " of Buonaparte's notorious want of good faith *so far from presenting an obstacle* to the termination of the war, that it contributes in your opinion *to facilitate it*," reminds me of Sir Fretful Plagary, in Sheridan's incomparable comedy of the School for Scandal,* who, on Puff's suggesting to him at his *particular request* to point out, as a friend, any defect in his tragedy, and venturing to hint " whether it does not rather *fall off* in the 5th act, stops his now officious criticism, by replying in a paroxysm of agitation—" *Rises you mean.* As I am commenting upon, and replying to all your *tangible points*, instanter as they strike me, sentence by sentence (be grudging to allow first impressions to evaporate) I cannot but be highly amused with the idea of Bony's *notorious breach of all faith*, being adduced as an argument by which " peace *should facilitated*. Thinking as I do. I can only at this moment laugh at the thought, however your approaching argument may compose my risible muscles. Nor should I wish for more perfect satisfaction from you, than to be assured that you would draw in your own mind, as strongly as I do at this moment, Old Parsons's figure, attitude, and countenance, while he, in charging and discharging the above reply, assisted, as it always was, by the excellently served artillery of his snuff-box; it would, I think, nearly put you as much to it to keep your gravity, as it always did Palmer in the character of Puff who was so distressed by the persecution of Parsons' face, eye, and dumb shew, that he could not stand his ground a moment, and scarce ever recovered himself sufficiently to carry on the dialogue with him to the end of the scene.

But let me hear why and wherefore the Corsican's total want of all good faith " ought to *facilitate*, instead of presenting an obstacle " to the termination of the war"—" because (you proceed) when we know that we are about to enter into an engagement with a perfidious man, it is to be expected that we are about to enter into an engagement with a perfidious man, it is to be expected that we shall take proper measures to prevent him from carrying into execution any fraud which his ambition may tempt him to devise." Now, as you immediately " request that you may not be considered as addressing yourself either to political methodists or religious methodists, but to men of the world, who, in [illegible] of public affairs, are [illegible] by the knowledge which they have derived from a practical experience amongst men; " whether it be expected of me or not, I hereby challenge any one of your numerous readers, not only to be more free from, but more sincerely to abhor either political or religious methodism than myself, as you yourself well know. And your definition of a man of the world so exactly circumscribes my claim to that character, that I must say, that in all my practical experience among men, I never yet met with the instance of any man in his senses, deliberately entering into any engagement with a perfidious man (well knowing him to be notoriously so), which he could *possibly* avoid, and which to maintain, we not only *can*, but ought to, and *must* avoid with this perfidious Corsican. In civil life, indeed, that cautious, wary, and prospective class of the community, called *attornies*, make it their study and profession to guard, sense, and secure their clients and employers against the tricks, evasions, chicanery, and *possible disposition to ill faith*, of any perfidious gentleman with whom they may be contracting an engagement; and as far as clauses, provisos, phrases, words, letters, ink, parchment, sealing-wax, and tape, can effect it, they do generally (to give the Devil his due) manage to bind and tie up such a perfidious gentleman strongly and neatly (any thing in anywise to the contrary nevertheless & notwithstanding), with a pretty wholesome persuasive penalty in the rear, as an iron rail-way for the perfidious gentleman's head to be kept strait. In civil society, not only the prefidious gentleman, but the honest likewise, " expect that we shall take all proper measures to prevent him from carrying into execution any fraud which he may be prompted to devise." That perfidious gentleman. *Buonaparte*, likewise fully expects the same; and if we could as easily *prevent him* from carrying into execution any fraud which his ambition not only may, " but as you truly observe, *most assuredly will*," prompt him to devise, I grant you an engagement *might possibly* be entered into with *him*

But let me ask you, how is that to be effected? Not all the attornies in England, with the Attorney General at their head, can guard, fence, or secure their clients, the people of England, against *his* tricks, evasions, chicanery, and *professed principle* of *bad faith*; either by clauses, provisos, phrases, words, letters, ink, parchment, sealing-wax, or tape itself, (as we can't hang him,) or even if they *could* guard against him, which *he* would not, all put together, as easily, and upon as short notice, burst asunder, as Sampson did the cords with which he was bound, which snapped like a thread. Where, and what is that penalty which will " bind *him* over to his good behaviour?" who scoffs at all penalties, as well he may, hedged about as he feels himself by pot-valiant *impunity*. How *can* you get rid of this stumbling block, which meets you in the threshold of any passage towards peace, and at every turn you take towards peace, and at every turn you take towards the temple of peace; and which, as you advance, congeals all confidence, and renders every step you take, more treacherous and slippery than ice itself. Lest, however, I may seem to force my arguments on you, by chilling your zeal, allow me to be persuaded, that in advocating a negociation for peace with Buonaparte—

> " Periculosa plenum opus aleæ,
> " Tractas, et incedis per ignes
> " Suppositos cineri doloso."

We ought rather " *to swear the peace against him.*"

As you have quoted for the motto to your " negociation for peace" last week, a passage from Isaiah; I stand equally justified in having quoted for my motto *against* peace, a passage from the book of Kings. I might, indeed, have quoted a stronger passage, perhaps, from St. Paul:—

" This know also, that in the last days, perilous times shall come.

" For men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy;

" Without natural affection, *truce breakers*, false accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good;

" Traitors, heady, high-minded, lovers of pleasures, more than lovers of God:

" Having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof: *from such turn away.*"

2d TIMOTHY, ch. iii. v. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Though not equal to Isaiah, St. Paul was no mean prophet; besides being " neither a political methodist, nor a religious methodist, but a man of the world," exactly after your own definition, " who, in forming his notions of public affairs, was governed by the knowledge which he had derived from a practical experience among men;" his word is worth your taking. And if he had not this identical Corsican in his prophetic eye, he has drawn his portrait with the accurate hand of a master; and as being a most striking likeness, should be presented to his Empress elect and hapless victim, the ill-fated Louisa Maria of Austria. If there be any feature in it too highly complimented or flattered, let his admirers and adorers, the cognoscenti and virtuosi of " all the idolatrous talents," point it out, and diffidently disclaim the resemblance; which, to my mind, is a *chef-d'œuvre* of colouring and *truth*.

I grant you that all treaties of peace are merely longer or shorter truces; but though they have *reference to future wars*, they are not negociated for the express purpose of *furnishing ground* for future wars: and though the articles are so framed, as to give, according to their wishes and interest, each party " the means [illegible]ing *hostilities with advantage*," yet " study the history of the world" with what attention you please; I am not aware that you will find many instances of peace being proposed and concluded, as an underhand, but bare-faced means of *continuing* hostilities in such a shape, and by such devices, as you cannot possibly guard against or prevent; and upon a *principle of treachery*, which makes the mischief done under the mask of peace as much more diabolical and effectual, as it is irretrievable. How are you to guard against this by a treaty with him? or to help yourself when you have concluded it? and not being able to guard against this, your " pointing out a channel, by which the last alternative may be avoided;" " the subjugation of one of the contending porvers;" I aver, and *complain* too, that so far from avoiding this alternative by such means, we actually pave the way, tempt, and *enable him to accomplish* the subjugation of this country. And if any thing would induce me " to continue our present policy much longer," it would be what you so deprecate, " the being *derrived* of the means of availing ourselves of the other alternative, viz. of *acknowledging* the power of France." And why you should object to the last alternative, the eventual subjugation of the power, I cannot comprehend. Under the present circumstances of the complete subjugation of Europe, I hail *any* mode of " laying the foundations of an empire for ourselves which shall make the resurrection of Europe probable." But this is *not* to be done, by making *peace* with the *perfidious gentleman*; or by laying aside the honourable motives which impelled us to action in behalf of other states." For our *perfidious friend* would be much greater and more effectual *Marplot* to such a scheme, than he can to be to us as a *perfidious foe*. We are quite agreed, that " the business of our country is plain; that France is resolved to tear the world piece-meal, rather than have an equal: and that England then should tear the world piece-meal; aye, ransack it to its foundation, rather than be inferior to France." But you would not have us, (like the *perfidious Gentleman*,) tear the world piece-meal" in *peace*. This operation, therefore, must be performed in war. Yet, " without anticipating the crowd of reflections which press upon the mind in relation to this subject, you hasten to your proposed plan of negociation;" and the first reason why you *should* hasten to this plan of negociation, seems to be, that " Buonaparte is a man devoid of morals, and consequently, in whose faith, no reliance can be placed! Granted—nem. con." Then to what end, let me once more ask, would you " try to gain the points recommended in your former article? Because, if you *succeed* in gaining these points, as we are previously convinced that he will *assuredly not* observe either them, or his engagements; cui bono? except, indeed, to the *perfidious gentleman*, in this *privilege* of " spying the nakedness of our land." And, if you fail in gaining these points, " cui bono," that way? only to the same *perfidious gentleman*, who, during your *courtship*, would be privileged and enabled to collect more of your secret history than would redound either to the interest or to the honour of England to afford him. You observe, " our spheres and elements are distinct;" true " *his* by land—ours by sea. His avowed object, is to reduce if he cannot destroy ours; whereas, " our object has been confined to the humble circumstance of *repressing*, his land power." However humble our object *has* been, our object *now* ought to be, and *must be—to keep him at arm's length.*

From *my* observation of human life, I do *not* know, nor do I agree with you, that " it is much easier to bind down a sensible rogue, than an honest fool." My observation and experience teach me exactly the reverse of your position. You say very truly, " the rogue will cheat you if he can: but knowing his instinct, you must be a fool if you suffer him to do so." So say I · but how the devil are you to prevent this *perfidious gentleman*, or this *sensible rogue*, (if he prefers the compliment,) from cheating you, *if you once treat with him*. You *must* suffer him to cheat you, " in spite of your teeth," whether you will or no, if you are fool enough to shake hands with him, *knowing his instinct*. And you can only prevent his cheating you, by having no concern with him whatever, except as an *enemy*. Did he not cheat us, when we did treat with him, at the pressing restless instigation of *his* faithful citizens, " all *our* matchless talents?" who, the moment their humbug peace was signed, hopped over to him with their " talent major," Charles James Fox at their head; and even disgusted the usurper himself by their smirking devotion to him? And did he not grossly cheat, and immediately swindle us, by detaining all our silly birds which he had got into his net, as hosteges, where they remain to this day? You therefore say, " in treating of peace with Buonaparte, we must negociate upon *substantial principles*." And how are you to manage that with the perfidious gentleman, this sensible rogue? who will take early and especial care to give you for the substance, only the shadow and apparition of principles, which " substantial principles" you define by adding, " that is to say, we must so manage, as that the breach of the peace at any time shall be as acceptable to us, as to him; how again can that be? when he will have so laid his time, that nothing *can* be more acceptable to him than to spring his mine upon us whenever he is ready for the explosion; which I humbly conceive *cannot* be equally acceptable to *us*. You say, " the foundations of a peace, upon such a basis as I propose, will give *us* an unquestionable maritime ascendency." *I* say that such a peace will give *him* an unquestionable, and a damnable political ascendency, that may much more than counter-balance our maritime ascendency, and cost us our country. " Suppose then, (you ask) " that peace shall be concluded to-morrow, upon my basis; what have we to apprehend? The improvement and augmentation of the enemy's power?" No. My apprehension is not so distant, or in that direction; we are entirely upon different scents. I say we should have to apprehend, and inevitably witness the locust influx of his [illegible] and legion of devils, y'cleped his legion of honour—pouring in upon us without even passports, but in *right* of peace, and overflowing the whole country—associating with the disaffected and the knavish—intermixing, " ad libitum," with our whole population—administering their poisonous principles to the weak and foolish—contaminating the heedless and indifferent—deluging the whole country with mischief, perfidy, and vice—and acting as watches and spies upon us all! This is what *I* apprehend, and against which I protest, " *totis viribus*" Instead of which, or seeming to have your eye at all upon it, away you go with your enquiries, " where are the colonies he is to obtain? remarking that your principle goes to possession · then running through the Antilles, India, and the Mediterranean, touching at Gibraltar, Ceuta, the Isles you proposed in the Levant and Grecian Archipelago, from whence you landed by a Genevese bargeman, on the Lake of Lausanne:" concluding, that " the only point in which he *could*, in an underhand manner, attack us, is from the sea of Marmora, after the conquest of Constantinople." Then you discuss the defeat which his end would meet with from the nature of the maritime navigation; canvass the facility of naval supplies from the Black Sea; and that 500 ships of war would not enable him to meet us in that quarter; the difficulties of forming seamen in the sea of Marmora: and you conclude by asking, " what naval force shall presume to issue from the Baltic, and look us in the face?" while, God help you, *I* am only intent on keeping this sovereign poacher from our country, and our cabinet, *as a friend*; and am [illegible] to give him, with all my heart, my full consent to make, *as an enemy*, the grand tour you have made, taking my chance which possessions he may take a fancy to, which he is welcome " to *win* and wear;" so a[illegible] at arm's length *as a friend*.

But will Buona[illegible]de to such terms, (you ask) " aye, there's the ru[illegible]ow I firmly believe there would be no rub at all, to[illegible]l persuasion and belief is, that to get a foot, a hand, or a voice, in our cabinet, *he would accede to* ANY *terms*. But would he keep them, or would he not rather enter into them with a *preconceived determination to violate them* the very first convenient or desirable opportunity that presented itself to his policy and perfidy; or that his weathercock caprice might prompt him to make or invent? Aye " *there's* the rub" in *my* mind: and it is a rub that would woefully excoriate John Bull, and gall me most unspeakably I confess, and for which no political diachylon could be had love or money. As you want to bring this matter to an issue of perfidious peace, or exterminating war, I trust I have helped you to decide without hesitation in favour of the latter: " for *I* will be honest" also; I agree with you that " we have lost Europe by our sheepishness." Then do not expose us to lose England by our cullibility and amity. As you observe, " we ought to have unleashed the blood-hounds of carnage, and made it a " war between guilt and virtue." I perceive we are quite agreed about the *perfidi-*

* My Correspondent means in the *Critic.*

but gentleman's victims, the Tyrolese patriot Hofer, and his poor, ill-fated, devoted bride, Louisa Maria of Austria. I have only one more objection to your arguments in favour of peace remaining; which is, that like a man sawing off a beam on which he stands, so you, by y[illegible] admission of the notorious perfidy, and incurable imposture of the Corsican in its fullest extent, and most fatal activity, cut from under you all ground of argument upon which to stand, and destroy all basis of reasoning [illegible] on the subject. Without seeming to perceive this mi[illegible]ke, what arguments you advance, appear to me t[illegible]e "in circulo?" You ask "what is to be gained by [illegible]ar, what by peace?" By war it may be truly said "[illegible]at we obtain security for our national independence. What higher, more substantial, or legitimate object [illegible]ould you require for war? independent of the *per contra* which *he* will gain, and we shall *lose* by peace. You think "he would *not* accede to peace on your terms." But *if* he should, of which I have no doubt, because it is both his policy and his interest, on *any* terms, for what cares *he* for terms, resolved and ready as he is to violate them at a moment's notice, and which you allow *that he will do, there's the rub.* Then farewell to our national independence! to which I am *indisposed* to bid adieu. Then you observe "that the negociation will prove, that we have no other motive than self-defence." Now I am not ambitious of complimenting him with this proof; nor am I by any means satisfied with such a tame, mere negative object, as self-defence, after so many years of imposture, provocation, and defiance, from this abandoned usurper. I am for giving the *perfidious gentleman* a slap in the face, at least at parting, if not the sensible rogue a kick on his crupper. I cannot subscribe to your conclusion, that upon the ground of self-defence *alone* "shall we be justified in the employment of every means in our power, to consolidate our maritime empire." I say, we are *more than justified* on *every* ground, God knows! Do not flatter yourself, "that *any* peace could be made with him upon a principle which shall leave the continental tyrant the power of breaking it without making the breach *more advantageous to ourselves* than to *him*; and that you would plant England upon a *position* that should make war as easy to her, in reference to the enemy, as peace." Take my word for it, no possible peace *could* be made with him, the breaking of which would not give him *a most decided advantage over us*, in the severe play he would have made *during that peace* in preparation for that event; and in corrupting, vitiating, and poisoning, our whole population, if possible, by his minions and spies. Nor could England possibly resume her hostility, but with *most sensibly encreased difficulties* to encounter, to what she now has, and can *only* have by *continuing* to keep the perfidious gentleman *more strictly than ever* at arm's length.

This should be England's attitude, and the Corsican's position. As you observe, "the business of our country is plain." "Let us employ every means in our power to consolidate our maritime empire. Let us even "exercise it [illegible] that haughty, imperious, domineering greatne[illegible] w[illegible] ought, and which circumstances loudl[illegible] [illegible]all upon us to [illegible]onstrate;" and make this per[illegible]ous gentleman, this sensible rogue, more sensible t[illegible] he seems to be, of our *power* to give him "a Rowland for his Oliver." Tackle him well by sea; be a perpetual thorn in his side on his coats, and a liquid blister afloat; taken one of his rascally crews prisoners but kick them overboard as they strike, and let them swim ashore and fight us over again with what stomach they may; have *no species* of intercourse with him, and *keep him absolulely at arms length*, and I doubt not but we should mortify his vanity by thwarting his ambition and revenge, to such a degree, that he would infallibly fret and stew himself into an atrophy, before he can accomplish that pinnacle of all his wishes, that *chef d'œuvre of all his exertions, the begetting an heir* to his empire of Europe, to perpetuate his affection and *fatherly protection* to his millions of loving minions, and devoted vassal slaves. If this paragon of expectation ever sees the light, I would recommend him the devil to stand sponsor with himself, (for he'll find no other to match him) and name (not christian) his little spawn young Nick-Nap-Bony; in joint compliment to his sponsor Old Nick. If we ever suffer him to palaver and beslaver us over the drivellings of a negociation for peace, as "all the dastard talents" patriotically invited him to do, to our cost and dishonour, we richly deserve that his nauseus and infectious saliva should infuse itself into our whole system, en masse, that we should be seized with immediate convulsions, and incurable insanity, and perish in the ravings of the strait waistcoat with which he would provide us, and our carcases be cast out by him a prey to the fowls of the putrified air, and the beasts of our charnel field. And thinking thus from the bottom of my heart, that minister of England who *dared* propose peace with this insidious, heady, highminded, perfidious *truce breaker* and assassin, him should I think it my duty to impeach." "From such, let my country turn away?"

"*Hunc Tu* Romane caveto." CINCINNATUS.

FREEMASON'S TAVERN.

A very numerous and respectable party dined at the Freemason's Tavern yesterday, for the purpose of contributing to the Fund for the support of the declining years of the veteran Charles Dibdin. Incledon was in the chair, and was most ably supported by Bellamy, Taylor, Phillps, Munden, Blanchard, and most of the first singers from both Theatres, who severally sung most of Dibdin's songs. Incledon, with much feeling explained the intention of the Meeting. It was, he observed, to assist genius in distress, and contribute towards the comfort of a man who had done much towards the solace of the leisure hours of our brave tars, and inspiriting them when going to meet the enemies of their country. For his own part he felt pride in owning that he had served his country on the ocean, and before the mast—*(Thunders of applause)*—and in that situation he had sung the songs of Dibden with enthusiastic admiration.—*(The applause was here repeated.)*—He concluded with observing, that the merits of those productions were too well known to require any eulogium on his part, and that the full attendance of that evening spoke more effectually than any words could express the public feeling upon the subject. *(Universal applause!)*

After some excellent songs had been sung, Mr. O'Brien, in a short neat speech, stated his intention to propose that a collection should be made, which proposition was immediately attended to; and about two hundred pounds was almost incessantly subscribed.

In the course of the evening Incledon sung the following song, composed expressly for the occasion:

SONG.

You may tell us the ancients for sorrow and worth,
From modern folks bear off the bell;
But, surely, one virtue, the kindest on earth,
Has deign'd with the moderns to dwell;
Benevolence, sailing with tender delight,
While extracting the arrows of woe,
Benignly officious each claim to invite,
And with ardour celestial bestow;
See the sons of BRITANNIA, with sympathy soft,
Shield genius from sorrow's attack,
As the sweet little cherub, that sits up aloft,
Keeps watch for the life of poor JACK.

"*Date obulum*" each of us beareth in mind,
And might more such examples repeat;
For wasn't poor H[illegible] himself blind,
Left with scarcely a [illegible]
That your ancients were noted for heads very wise,
Ev'ry school-book we read in imparts;
But while a good head, we, with justice, may prize,
Still, "you know, there be such things as hearts."
Then applaud modern bosoms, whose sympathy soft,
Can shield genius from sorrow's attack;
Like the sweet little cherub, that sits up aloft,
Keeps watch for the life of pook Jack.

Yes, with hearts, that responsive, in unison beat,
Distress, though by merit unback'd,
From Englishmen ever acceptance will meet,
Then, how much more must merit attract?
For the sailor, at Greenwhich, there's moorings, d'ye
see,
When cramp'd by the fortune of war;
And the kind hand of friendship extended shall be,
To him who inspir'd ev'ry *tar*;
For the sons of BRITANNIA acknowledge how oft',
Our seamen were cheer'd on each tack,
When his muse sung the cherub, that sits up aloft,
To keep watch for the life of poor JACK.

The bard of our navy to notice we hold,
Who deserves of his country you'll own,
For fortune has veer'd, and now leaky and old,
On her beam-ends his bark's nearly thrown.
Like the lads he described, who, with honest delight
Ever join to assist an old friend,
Let us all pull together, his vessel to right,
That his voyage may happily end.
Like true sons of BRITANNIA, with sympathy soft,
Let us shield him from sorrow's attack,
And what here you bestow, there's a being aloft,
Will, in pleasure, tenfold, give you back.

MADRAS COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 18, 1810.

MADRAS,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1810.

This morning arrived the Private Ship General Wellesley, Captain D. Chawett, from Portsmouth 23d May, and Madeira 7th June.

PASSENGERS:

John Scott, Esq. Prince of Wales Island,—Messrs. Alexander Tulloh and John Tulloh.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Yorke, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir Francis Burdett still in the Tower.

Sir S. Achmuty had not quitted London. It was thought he would sail early in June.

An action daily expected between Lord Wellington and the French Armies in Spain.

Intelligence was also looked for of a battle at Cadiz.

The General Wellesley fell in with nine Indiamen under convoy of the Phœnix frigate in Lat. 5. South, on the other side of the Cape.

The Ships from Madeira had sailed for India before the Wellesley arrived there.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, dated May 21, 1810.

The Duke of Albuquerque arrived yesterday from Cadiz, in the Undaunted 36 guns, Captain Maling, he landed this day, and had every mark of respect paid to him, by our Commanders in Chief, Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. and Major General Whetham. He is come to this Country as Ambassador from the Spanish Junta.

No Intelligence is yet received from America, in the way of answer to the definitive Resolutions of our Court.

The Princess Amelia is given over by all her Physicians excepting Dr. Baillie, Her Royal Highnesses dissolution is expected every hour.

We are anxious for information from our Army in Portugal, which consisted of nearly 60,000 men, including the Portugueze Legions under Sir R. Wilson, and General Beresford, Lord Wellington who commands had advanced to the Spanish Frontiers and intended to endeavour to cut off a part of the French Force, a general action was however expected, and even in the event of our obtaining a Victory, we should be compelled to fall back on Lisbon and Oporto, where Shipping is waiting to bring them off.

This Country is tolerably at rest, with regard to the Question between Sir Francis Burdett and the House of Commons, and no fear is entertained of a tumult in the Metropolis.

LONDON,—MAY 3, 1810,

Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke and Capt. Hope, it is said, will succeed Admiral Domett, and Captain Moorson, as Lords of the Admiralty.

MAY 12, 1810.

The Lion, 64, Capt. Heathcote, is expected to sail in about a fortnight for Persia; with his Excellency the Persian Ambassador, Sir Gore Ouseley, the Ambassador to the Persian Court, and suite. The Thalia, Capt. Vashon, with the West India convoy ; and the Blossom, Capt. Beaufort, for Halifax, remain at Spithead

MAY 1[illegible]

The outward-bound India fleet, comprising the Thomas Grenville, St. Vincent, Exeter, Diana, Eldon, Midas, Hamet, Juliana, and Caermarthen, on Friday sailed from Portsmouth under convoy of the Phœnix frigate.

It is said that Mr. Mackenzie and his Secretary, who have been sent to Morlaix to negociate a cartel, have been invited to Paris to be present at the grand setes to be given there this month in honour of Aonaparte's marriage. We find in the last Paris papers the following paragraph: " Mr. Mackenzie, his Britannic Majesty's envoy, and Mr. Williams Keston, Secretary of Legation, have just hired an hotel at Paris, to assist at the fetes of May.

Sir Francis Burdett is said to have been abridged in his walk within the Tower. When he was first committed, he was allowed to pass round the walls by answering the challenge of the several centinels, of " Who comes there?" by the answer of " Sir Francis Burdett;" but now, as it is reported, he is not permitted to pass the first centinel, from being unable to give the countersign of the garrison parole of the day. If this be true, it has probably been occasioned by the Baronet going to see the manufactory of gunstocks, a few ways since, and have been huzzaed by the workmen at his departure.

THE SUN,—MAY 16, 1810.

Accounts have been received from Lisbon by the *Gleaner*, which state, that Lord Wellington had made a movement in advance, with his whole army. The secrecy which always prevails with respect to all the intended operations of that gallant General, renders it difficult to from a conjecture as to the point to which he will direct his march ; but it was supposed that his Lordship was advancing with a view of attacking a considerable French force assembled at Salamanca for the invasion of Portugal.

When the last accounts came from Cadiz nothing new had occurred.

THE BRITISH PRESS.

LONDON,—MONDAY, MAY 21.

French Papers having been received to the 10th, and Dutch to the 13th instant. Their principal contents respect Turkey, on the frontiers of which an army is forming, under the command of Gen. Marmont, for the avowed purpose of compelling the Porte to break her connections with England, and to impose on her the Continental system of commercial exclusion. The intelligence in these Papers, from Spain, is wholly unimportant. The *Moniteurs* of the 8th and 9th, give, in detail, a continuation of the journal of the siege of Cadiz, from the 6th to the 21st March, but it does not present any new fact.

We announced, last week, the arrival of the *Lively*, Captain M'Kinley, at Portsmouth, from Cadiz ; to which place she carried Sir Charles Cotton, who arrived there on the 3d. On the same day, Sir Charles sailed in the *San Josef*, with the *Nautilus* and *Minstrel*, to take the command of the fleet of Toulon. The *Asia* and *Algesiras*, Spanish line-of-battle ships, arrived from Vera Cruz on the 2d with six Million of dollars, and valuable cargoes. The Spanish fleet at Cadiz, in the outer harbour, consists of twelve sail of the line. On the night of the 2d, the Spaniards made a very spirited sortie on a battary which the French had thrown up near the Spanish outposts, at Isla. They succeeded in destroying the fort, and driving the French back. The Spaniard had three men killed and twenty wounded. Our Officers speak of the attack in the highest terms of praise.

Mass was performed at Cadiz on the 2d, commemorate the entrance of the French into Madrid, and the horrid massacre of the inhabitants that then took place.—The church was hung with black. The Bishop of Toledo, Castanos, Sir Charles Cotten, Gen. Graham, Admiral Pickmore, and all the Officers of the Fleet attended. The French had not opened their batteries from Matagorda, when the Lively sailed. They were erecting mortar batteries along the coast, with the intention, it is supposed, of opening upon the Shipping. Gen. Blake was training the Spanish troops at Isla.—The Spanish people evince a rooted hatred to the French—the mountaineers harass them at every point. All their Couriers from Madrid, to the neighbourhood of Cadiz, are obliged to be escorted by seven hundred men. The Resistance had sailed from Cadiz, with a convoy of Spanish troops for the defence of Carthagena : the French were daily expected to make an attack on it :—Two of the Spanish line of battle ships from thence, had arrived at Gibraltar, with the Hibernia and Northumberland ; only one ship remained there, which was about to sail for Mahon. The Hibernia and Northumberland are coming home ; the former has been ashore twice. The Undaunted was to sail on the 5th with the Duke of Albuquerque, for England. Admiral Pickmore commands at Cadiz, with nine sail of the line.

Three cartels sailed last week from Portsmouth, for Morlaix, with invalids and the families of several respectable persons who are prisoners in France.

It is a curious fact, that the remains of Lord Collingwood are deposited in the very same Coffin which Cardinal Wolsey had prepared for himself. It had remained, as lumber, in a room adjoining St. George's Chapel, Windsor; and for its last purpose, was given as a present by His Majesty.

THE TRAVELLER,—*London, May* 21.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated May 2.

" The very active exchange of Extraordinary Couriers between this city and Vienna gives reason to believe that some affair of importance is in agitation. Austria and France are equally interested in putting an end to the anarchy which reigns on the frontiers of Turkey. The Turks have provoked the French by the invasion of that part of Croatia which was ceded to them, and by the disorders which they have committed in these Cantons. It is said that the two Imperial Courts have demanded of the Porte to shut his ports to English ships. They talk of a great expedition, at the head of which will be the King of Naples.

A change among the Sea Lords, at the Board of Admiralty, will, it is said, take place immediately. The arrival of Sir Joseph Yorke is daily expected fro[illegible] the Christian VII. in Basque Roads, a[illegible] having sailed from Plymouth some days [illegible] for the purpose of relieving him in the comma[illegible] that ship. It is also reported that some of the other Members of the Admiralty Board will retire.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Wednesday, September 19, 1810.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE.

The Speaker acquainted the House, that he had received a letter from the Earl of Moira, dated St. James's Palace, May 10, 1810, which he read to the house. His lordship briefly stated, that his council, Mr. Garrow, had desired him to inform the speaker, that a notice of process, at the suit of Sir Francis Burdett, had been served upon him as constable of the tower: that he did not solicit the intervention of the speaker; but had directed his solicitor to defend the action, resting his defence on the speaker's warrant, and on the instructions he had received from the Secretary of state. The letter was referred to the committee.

Mr. Giddy brought a report from the committee, appointed to consider the notices of process against the speaker, &c which was read by the clerk. The report stated, that the committee had found numerous instances of persons having been committed by the house of commons, for a breach of that part of its privileges, which consisted in the liberty of speech; and it was always considered that such commitments were necessary towards maintaining the dignity of the house. The practice of the house had been, to vindicate its own authority by its own acts.—The committee further stated, that the bringing of action for acts done by order of the house was a breach of the privileges of the house; and that the house had a right to commit the persons serving notices of such actions. Mr. G. said, there were different modes, according to which the house might conduct itself in this case, viz. To issue an inhibition against the interference of any court, in matters affecting the privileges of the house house. The next would be, to commit the persons who had dared to serve the process, but that would not prevent the actions from going on. The third mode of proceeding was, to inform the courts below, of an intention to plead, either by denying the jurisdiction of such courts, or by pleading in bar. He wished that the house might take these statements into its immediate consideration; and in the mean time, should move, that the report do lie on the table.

Lord Milton said, the object of this report was, that the Speaker should appear in court, to defend an action. See then the situation the house would be placed in. If the action should go against the house, an appeal would lie to the house of lords, and then the privileges of the house of commons would remain to be determined by the house of lords. Were the privileges of the house, he asked, to depend on the decision of the court of King's Bench? If any one privilege was to be discussed in the court of King's Bench, who could tell whether every other privilege might not be attacked there? He trusted such a day would never arrive; and the house ought to avert such a misfortune.

Lord Folkestone asked, whether, if the house went the length of inflicting punishment for which it could not be justified, there was to be no redress sought for—no remedy against such exercise of power? His opinion was, that the whole proceedings ought to have been left to the due course of law. He thought the pleading in bar was the best mode of proceeding.

Mr. W. Wynne considered this to be the doctrine and law of parliament.—That every thing relating to the privileges of the house should be determined in that house. If ever the house deviated from that practice, its ruin would be the consequence.

The Attorney General considered that house as the sole judge of its privileges, and no other court had a right to interfere with them.

Mr. Giddy said there were two or three courses which might be pursued; but he would move that the speaker and the Serjeant be permitted to plead to the actions, and then that the attorney-general be directed to defend them.

On the question being put,

Mr. Ponsonby arose. He presumed that the motion just made met with the concurrence of his Majesty's Ministers. Before he proceeded he wished to understand whether he was correct in that supposition?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he had no hesitation in saying that he advised the motion, and he wished the Hon. Gentleman would always act with the same candour.

Mr. Ponsonby said, if he had been in the place of the right hon. gentleman who had just sat down, he would not have drawn the house into such a situation as they were at present; but having done so, he would not have shrunk from advising them.—He thought the house did possess the power of committing for a breach of privilege. If in making this declaration he should become unpopular, he would bear it with all the patience and resignation he was able; for he would treat the people as he would treat the king—he would serve [illegible] neither. The house of commons were undoubtedly [illegible] sole judges of their own privileges, and there was no court in the kingdom which could or [illegible] interfere: and when the house had declared [illegible] will, he was certain the court would not interfere. He had given the subject the most mature consideration; and that the house might have the exact grounds on which he had founded his opinion, he had brought the books from which he had taken his law, rather than quote from [illegible] and render himself thereby liable to a charge of having [illegible] represented them. The first book he should produce as authority for the doctrine he held, was Lord Hale's treatise on the original institution, power and jurisdiction of the house of commons. He then read a passage from it, which went to shew that the privileges of the house were not to be taken according to the rules of the common law, but according to the *consuetudo* and law of parliament. Lord [illegible] shewed, throughout the whole of his treatise, that he [illegible] grounded himself very much on the authority of Lo[illegible] whose legal knowledge was allowed to stand in [illegible] nk. It had, however, been said, that Coke and Hale had too much reverence for parliament. Modern law writers [illegible], however, not only agreed to their doctrine, but [illegible] of the most celebrated among them had even carried [illegible] further. Sir W. Blackstone had often been referred to. He would not quote, but read from Blackstone, who says, "Parliament is so high and mighty in its nature, that what was not law it might make law, and what was, it could make not law;" and afterwards, speaking of its privileges, he says, "they are not to be defined—for, that an attempt to define the privileges of parliament would be an act subversive of it." He then read a passage from a tract of Sir Robert Atkins, who was a judge in the Court of Common Pleas, who, in the 69th page, had said the house had three powers, legislative, judicial, and *Consilium Regni*, to which were attached privileges of which they were the sole judges. There were many writers a hundred years ago who had held the same doctrine. Lord Holt, indeed, had differed on this point with the other eleven judges, and had said, that if this doctrine was true, there was no limit, and no one could say where the power would end. He thought Lord Holt's argument was a very weak one—for the question was, not what is right, or what ought to be, but what is? There must be a discretionary power somewhere, could it be placed more safely than in the house of commons? And while the house of commons subsisted as it did, nothing could be more idle and mischievous than to think to mend the house of commons, by depriving it of its privileges. In ancient times, the greatest men of the state had no idea of preserving the liberties of the people by destroying the privileges of the house of Commons. They knew it was impossible—they knew that the interests of both were identified. At the revolution, for instance, there were Lord Somers, a friend to liberty, and a man of great constitutional information; Sir W. Maynard, skilled in legal knowledge, and certainly no enemy to popular freedom; Sir Joseph Jekyll, who united an enlightened mind with an ardent interest for whatever he conceived right—Did those men, in consequence of the Kentish petition, attempt to diminish or destroy, or curtail the privileges of that house? Far from it. Did those zealous champions for freedom, who were ever ready to lay down their lives for the rights of the people, adopt as their principle the depreciation of the commons? Nothing could be farther from their thoughts.—They knew the proper value of an assembly, to which the people had delegated their privileges, and knew also that value was diminished when their authority was called in question. He would not now lend himself to tear down that parliamentary privilege which the wisest and bravest men in the land had thought was essential to a constitution the best in the world.—*(Hear, hear.)* When the lords and Commons sat together, they possessed these powers; and when for convenience they, each in a legislative capacity, separated, it was only just that each should individually retain which they possessed together. To prove that this was borne out by precedent, he would read to the house an opinion drawn up for a cause (though not delivered, because that cause was not concluded) by Lord Chief Justice Wilmot, a man of the soundest knowledge and most strict integrity. Chief Justice Wilmot held that the power of attachment in court was coeval with their existence, and that the power of parliament was similar. This power of attachment had, by the usage of the Court, become law, and that law was as strict as the letter of Magna Charta. This was the opinion of Judge Wilmot. Now with the respect to the provision in Magna Charta which protected men from imprisonment without trial by their peers, all he should say was, that it was impossible for any man, any school boy, who had taken up a law book, in his own closet, not to see that there were many cases in which a man must necessarily be imprisoned before trial. They might just as well object to the canonical law, because it was not in Magna Charta. The same authority also went on to say, that he could not find the origin for this power of attachment by the courts, but that he found that usage immemorial. He found the usage stand on as strong a ground as the trial by Jury—so that it appeared parliament had as good a right to support their privileges as the Judges of the land. It might be said; "What, allow the Judge to be both party, and Judge, and Executioner!" It was so even in those times, and parliament allowed it. He was indeed persuaded that the power of attachment for contempt by the Judges could not be relinquished with safety to the people. Chief Justice Wilmot was a friend to the establishment and existence of juries; but he thought that trial by jury and the authority of the judges must be buried in the same grave.—*(Hear, hear.)* He (Chief Justice Wilmot) asked, what would be the situation of judges if they had not this power of committal? Were they, when the character or their authority were attacked, to stand at the door of a grand jury-room for the finding of a bill, or to consign themselves afterwards into the hands of men liable to be influenced by any popular cry? Were they, perhaps, to wait for the clearance of their character for a period of six or twelve, or it might be eighteen months? If such was the case, in what respect would the presidents over the courts of justice in the nation be held?—*(Hear, hear.)* Having thus upon this important point stated the opinions of the oldest judges, he now came to that of Sir W. Blackstone, an authority which seemed to be insisted on by some of those on the opposite side of the question. In the case of Oliver, when the privileges of parliament were held in dispute, he ordered the man who had been committed back to prison, from whence he came. Now, after these authorities, he came to the main question, what course was to be adopted on the present occasion? He begged leave to decline giving any advice or judgment of his own to the house; he only meant to give an humble opinion, and so far only to be bound. The house had no right to have any advice from him, as any he had ever given had been constantly disregarded. The right hon. gentleman opposite had controverted, and the house regularly over ruled him.—His opinion was then that the house ought to go as near as possible to the ancient course of proceeding. He would go farther and say, no matter what odium it might attach to him, that had he been on the committee, he would have advised the commitment of the attorney who served the process. He knew he was making a very unpopular declaration, but he stood fearlessly and disinterestedly upon the broad ground of public duty. If in future times his name was found upon the page of the present day and conceived worthy of notice, no person should point to it and say, "Here is the man who betrayed the privileges of the commons house of England, and contributed to the ruin of his country."—*(Hear, hear.)*—He declared then, that he would without hesitation have committed the attorney, and he would do so even though it might not stop the action. If the chancellor served an injunction on a person in the courts of law to stop an action, and that he thought proper to resist, the chancellor would of course commit him, even though it might not put an end to the action. Having thus stated his opinion on this point, the next question was, what was the conduct to be pursued by the Speaker? It struck some as novel and extraordinary, that the Speaker of that house should go down into a court of law, to vindicate the privileges of the house of commons. No doubt it was a very novel proceeding, but still, in his opinion, the Speaker ought to appear in the court, and plead to the action; and he hoped to be able to shew that this was not so dangerous a precedent as it appeared to some. This was not inconsistent at all with the advice which he had given before, with respect to the commitment of the attorney. When he had the honour to hold the Seals in Ireland, if, in a case of action any attorney had served him with a process, he should instantly have committed the attorney, but still he should have pleaded to the action. The courts below must have jurisdiction to inform themselves why an action was brought. With respect to the idea of issuing a prohibition to the courts below, that was an idea which he had never heard suggested before, nor never read of in the course of his studies. He could not recommend the adoption of that course, nor could he support the idea of the Speaker's writing to the court. If he was acting as a Judge, and that any such letter was brought to him, he should consider it his duty totally to disregard it, and inform himself by plea of the causes of the action. It would be the height of injustice to blame the court for interfering with the privileges of the house, before it had any means of being informed what those privileges were. He thought then that the Speaker ought to appear in court, and inform the court that he was Speaker of the house of commons, and had been Speaker when the warrant was issued; that he had issued that warrant by the authority, and under the order of the house of commons, and that he warned the court that it had no right to relieve the plaintiff, or to examine into the plea. If after this notice the court thought proper to examine into the plea, he had no hesitation in saying the court would exceed its jurisdiction—*Hear, hear.)* He did not think, however, that there was one judge in the land who would, he would not say venture, but even entertain a wish to commit so gross a violation of his duty—*(Hear, hear.)* He had now given very fuly his opinion on this important subject—he had given it, he hoped, in a manner to preclude any accusation of concealment from fear of unpopularity—*(Hear.)* And he now thought it his duty to say, that if the people of this country were misled into a desire to undermine or diminish the privileges of the house of commons, they would lie under a most fatal delusion—*(Hear, hear!)* The interests of the people were inseparably interwoven with the privileges of that house; and they ought not to adopt any hasty animosity against it, because its decision on particular subjects might not accord with their sentiments. They ought coolly to consider that they did not merely hurt this house of commons by abridging its privileges, but that they radically hurt themselves by proportionably depressing every future house of commons—*(Hear, hear.)* Their ancestors, in times the most perilous and conflicts the most trying, had invariably maintained those privileges now sought to be disputed. They had done so in the very height of the spirit, and asserted them at hazard, now, (Thank God!) not necessary. On those privileges depended not any particular individual authority, but the liberties of the people themselves. It was absurd and monstrous to talk of making the king the repository of the rights of the people. He was as firm a friend as any man to the reigning sovereign; but still he would say there never reigned a Monarch who loved either the house or the people. Those who expected that the king would naturally protect the liberties of the people might as well expect a prodigy. It was a physical impossibility—no man could love the power by which he was controuled. The house of Brunswick would he hoped, to the end, defend the principles by which they were placed on the throne: but then it was idle to expect that any reigning family would naturally be the guardians of the freedom of the people. What was, during the whole history of this country, the nature of the political conflicts by which England ha[illegible]ted? Did it not exhibit one continued struggle between [illegible] king and the people? For what reason was the house of Stuart dethroned? Where was the man who could promise that we might not hereafter have some degenerate descendant even of the house of Brunswick, who might prove equally ambitious? It was one of the grossest errors of modern delusion to think of making the people, under any circumstances, look up to the throne for the safety of their privileges. He hoped no transient passion, or momentary quarrel between the house of commons and the people, would induce the latter so wildly and utterly to relinquish their liberties. He would ask what was to be the limit to the privileges of that house, if they once became undefined or doubtful? Was it to be the King's Bench? A man might in that case deny the power of the house even to call him before them at all, and the bench would be obliged even of this plea to take notice. Was the limit to be public opinion? That could never be definitive; one man would say, "I will give the house so much latitude." Another anxious for popularity, cries out, "No, no, I will not consent to so much;" and and thus at this auction of popularity the privileges of the house and the liberties of the people would fall together.—*(Hear, hear, hear.)* The immediate consequence would be a democracy of factions—then a proscription—then an extinction—and, last of all, the fatal, inevitable consequence, the depotism of an individual!—*(Hear, hear, hear.)*—Let the country beware of this; let them remember how near to this catastrophe England was once—let them remember the time when all those honest and good men, who sought what they imagined a proper limit, and at last the unfortunate monarch who agreed to it was deluded & destroyed—destroyed by men who vaunted patriotism and loved themselves—who talked liberty and meant depotism, who sought law, and found a crown—*(Hear, hear.)*—If with this example before their eyes—if with the immediate view of every degraded state in modern [illegible] existing in their sight—if against all experience and reason—they deserted the house of commons, & sou[illegible]ce for protection of their privileges in the crown, they would inevitably fall; and they would fall unpitied, unregretted, unrelieved!—*(Hear, hear, hear.)*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not disposed to regret that the question had been brought to the test, of whether the house had the power to defend its privileges. If the house did not possess a legal power of protecting them, he was persuaded they possessed the power of protecting them constitutionally. He was convinced there was no Judge in the land, who, when the question was stated to him to relate to the privileges of the house of commons, would not say "I have no power to determine." Therefore he had no apprehension of endangering the privileges of the house in the course they were about to adopt.

Sir S. Romilly thought that the action against the Serjeant at Arms was the main question in this case, namely, whether he had exceeded his authority in the mode of executing the warrant. With regard to the action against the Speaker, he was satisfied that the production of the warrant might be a sufficient bar to the action, yet he doubted whether, as in most other cases, there might not be an appeal to a superior court.

Mr. Windham was decidedly of opinion, that the privileges of that house were not cognizable in a court of law.

The Attorney General was also of opinion, that the house had a right to decide upon its own privileges, which must be final and conclusive.

Mr. Wm. Smith had often heard it said, that every state should have a supreme power; if it was meant that supreme power was to be above the law, he must demur to such a proposition, he was decidedly of opinion however, at the same time, that the privileges of the house, such as our ancestors enjoyed, should be maintained. He, therefore, had no objection to the present motion, which was then agreed to.

The Resolution was then put and carried without a dissenting voice.

The house went into a committee of supply, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—*Monday May, 14.*

Mr. Blachford obtained leave to bring in a bill for amending so much of the act of the 14th of the king, relating to malt, as concerned retailing of small beer without licences.

MAJOR CARTWRIGHT'S PETITION,

Mr. Whitbread said, he held in his hand a petition from an individual gentleman, on the state of public affairs, which that individual had requested him to present to the house. As so much had lately been said in the house respecting the language in which petitions had been worded, he was determined to examine attentively that of the present petition before he undertook to bring it; and though it was very long, he had carefuly perused it, and did not observe that it contaned any thing which could give offence to the house. It was the petition of Mr. John Cartwright, whose political opinions on the state of the representation of the people in that house, and of the necessity of a parliamentary reform, were well known to the whole country; and though these opinions might not exactly coincide with those of some of his majesty's ministers, yet it seemed those of them who were in the admiralty, department, did not conceive so ill of them; for Mr. Cartwright, after having been forty-eight years in the naval service, the greatest part of which time he had been a lieutenant, had very lately, without any solicitation on his part, or any expectation of having such an honour conferred on him, found himself pro-promoted by the board of admiralty, at the age upwards of 70, to be a master and commander. Mr. Cartwaight's character was, however, extremely well known to be highly respectable; he had published a great many of his political opinions, but always in so tempertte and rational a way, that those who differed with him could not find fault with his language. Some of the doctrines in this petition were expressed in very strong terms; but such, as in his opinion, could not be deemed offensive. There were many parts of it in which he (Mr. Whitbread) agreed, some of which he doubted, and others in which he differed; but, upon the whole, it was such a one as he thought it his duty, being applied to, to present to the house. He moved, therefore, that the petition be brought up; which being agreed to, it was read by the clerk. The Petition was very long, and from the rapidity with which it was read, we could only seize on a few of its prominent points. It stated the petitioner's surprise at the decision of the house in the case of Lord Castlereagh, and that the sale of seats in the house was as notorious as the sun at noon-day, and that he could not but be shocked at the profligacy of selling seats, and the audacity of vindicating it. That sharpers, Nabobs, and East India despots, had long been known to have their actual agents members of the house. That the agent of a French king's mistress had once a seat in it; and those of the Nabob of Arcot? had been proved to amount to seven. It then went on to censure in strong terms, the illegal and unjust proceedings of the house in the case of Sir Francis Burdett, and the employment of a standing army to quell a rabble of boys, when the *Posse Comitatus*, properly employed, would have been fully or more than sufficient to have maintained the peace of the metropolis; that government itself was only to blame, if compelled to call on the standing army to quell the disturbances, having neglected to keep up the civil power. Civil government, alone was free government, military interference was rank despotism. The number [illegible] standing army which had, on a late occasion, been brought into London and its vicinity was 34,000 soldiers, with a strong train of artillery—a force equal to that with which a king of England had beaten the whole French army at the battle of Cressy. Such treatment of the people was not to be endured. The petitioner, therefore, hoped the house would take in good part this humble expostulation, and prayed that they would retrace their steps and retract those proceedings, of the flagrant illegality of which, he presumed, no one could entertain a doubt, &c.

Mr. Whitbread moved that the petition do lie on the table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said there was two expressions in the latter part of the petition which he thought very indecorous, viz.—"that such treatment of the people could not be endured," and "the flagrant illegality of the conduct of the house." Those alone were, he thought, sufficient to justify the house in not suffering the petition to lie on the table. This petition was so long, that if the house entertained it, they might soon expect to receive folios.

Mr. Whitbread said, that from the character of Mr. Cartwright, and from his conduct for a series of years, but more particularly from the conversation he had held with him on the subject of the petition, previous to bringing it into the house, he was sure the petitioner had not the smallest intention of insulting the house.

Mr. Brand said, he conceived it was the undoubted right of every subject of this realm to question the legality of any and every proceed-

ing that took place in that house, and he hoped the house would never consent to reject any petition because the petitioner questioned the right which the house might at any time think proper to assume. He should therefore vote for the petition lying on the table.

Mr. Ryder thought the expression, "such treatment of the people past all endurance" fully sufficient to warrant the rejection of the petition, and if the house permitted such insulting language, they would deserve to receive it.

A division took place—For receiving the petition 32—Against it 91.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, MAY 10.

READING PETITIONS.—Mr. Simeon presented a Petition from the town of Reading, couched in the most respectful terms, praying the House to re-consider their determination with respect to John Gale Jones and Sir F. Burdett. The Hon. Gentleman argued at considerable length in favour of the object of the petitioners; and on his motion being seconded by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, the petiton was ordered to lie on the table.—Mr. Shaw Lefere presented another petition from the same town, Paying for a Reform in Parliament. Mr. Simeon sconded the motion for the reception of the petition and took occasion to observe that in his opinion, cossiderable mischief had been and would be occasioned by admitting those who were not constituents of the House to assemble with those who were called upon particularly as constituents, to petition Parliament.—The Honorable Mr. Ward reprobated such a principle as that mentioned by the Hon. Gentleman, which would preclude the inhabitants of many large towns, such as Manchester, &c. from petitioning the House.—Mr. Simeon in explanation denied that he would prevent a single individual from petitioning Parliament. All he meant was, that when a meeting of electors alone were called, they ought not to be borne down by those who were not electors. The Petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The Speaker and the Serjeant-at-Arms acquainted the House that they had been served with a summons from the Sheriff of Middlesex, requiring them to appear to an Action of Trespass, brought against them by Sir Francis Burdett. The documents were referred to the Committee before appointed.

CAPTAIN FOSKETT.—Mr. Lyttleton moved for certain Papers to establish the case of Captain Foskett, who complained of injustice from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, in several instances preventing his promotion. The House divided—For the motion 8; against it 84.

EMBEZZLEMENT BILL.—This Bill was committed, in which Mr. Rose introduced a new clause, the object of which is to render persons to whom public money is entrusted, and fraudulently embezzling the same, liable to transportation.—Adjourned.

MONDAY, MAY 14.

Major Cartwright's Petition.—Mr. Whitbread presented a Petition from Major Cartwright; it was of great length, and occupied upwards of half an hour in the recital It was entitled "The Petition of a Freeholder of England," and signed by Major Cartwright individually. It contained all the topics adverted to on the late meeting at Hackney, the late conduct of the House of Commons in committing Sir Francis Burdett, which he termed an act of flagrant illegality, and asserted (among other things) that the treatment received by the people from the Government was past enduring. The Petition then animadverted upon the interference of the army in matters of civil jurisdiction, and argued at great length on the policy and impolicy of a standing army, but particularly urging the necessity of a reform in the representation. Upon the motion that the Petition should lie upon the table, a debate ensued, many of the Speakers deeming the language of it disrespectful and insulting to the House The House divided—For receiving the Petition, 32—Against it, 91.—Majority against the Petition, 59.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

THURSDAY, MAY 17.] The Scotch Judges Salary Bill was read a third time and passed.——A message from the Commons brought up the Exchequer Bills Annuity Bill, and several privat Bills, which were read a first time.

REVERSION BILL.—Earl Grosvenor moved the second reading of this Bill, which he trusted would not meet the same fate with former Bills of this description.——The Lord Chancellor warmly opposed the Bill, as taking from the Commons that right which it had held from time almost immemorial. His Lordship made several strong legal objections to clauses in the Bill; and concluded, by saying, he would, (if their Lordships desired it) bring in a Bill, free from all such objections, for suspending the grant of Places in Reversion.——Lord Melville opposed the Bill, since no one could tell that it would do any good; but that it would no ill. His Lordship quoted the Pamphlet lately published by Mr. G. Rose, to shew that the patronage of the Crown had considerably diminished; and that all former Administrations had endeavoured to strengthen it.——Earl Grey declared many of the statements in the pampblet quoted by the Noble Viscount to be erroneous. For his part, however small the saving, he thought it but just that it should be adopted towards a People already burthened almost more than they can bear, to meet the extraordinary expenditure of the times. He could not agree with the clause that took from the Crown the power of granting places in reversion, and placing it in the Houses of Parliament; but he thought that power might be taken from the Crown without detriment. Whatever alteration the Bill wanted (and which he might be inclined to give it), it might receive it in the Committee. The Bill should therefore have his support for a second reading.

Lord Sidmouth could not agree to taking away altogether from the Crown the power of granting Places in Reversion; but he thought certain Reversionary Places might be abolished with great benefit.——The Earl of Liverpool agreed with the Lord Chancellor.—Lord Carysfort was a Friend to Reform and the principles of the Bill.——Lord Redesdale opposed the Bill. The question was then put, for the second reading of the Bill, which was negatived.——The Lord Chancellor moved, that the Bill be rejected which was ordered.

Earl Grey postponed his motioin, for a detailed Address to his Majesty, on the Critical State of the Nation, till Friday the 1st of June.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, MAY 17.] A new writ was ordered for St. Germain's in the room of the Right Hon. C. Yorke who, since his election, has accepted the officeof First Lord of the Admirrlty.——The Hawkers and Pedlars Bill was passed.

Finance—Mr Martin moved, that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the third Report of the Committee of Public Expenditure. Mr. D. Giddy in the Chair.

Mr. Bankes said, he had no objection to that Resolution, which went to the Abolition of Sinecure Offices, provided there was a fund established, out of which his Majesty might be enabled to reward long and meriterious services. He then said, he should move a Resolution to that effect.——Mr. Martin, Lord Althorp, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. Bastard, supported the Resolution.

Mr. Whitbread was of opinion that Sinecures should be abolished altogether, without any substitution either of pension or any other means of increasing the prerogative of the Crown. He could not give his assent to the propositions of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Bankes) although he wished him to perservre in his measure of abolishing sinecures, though he might be defeated over and over again.—The Hon. Gent. was animadverting on the offices held by Mr. Perceval, and proceeding to comment on the amount of their emoluments, when he was iformed, across the table, that Mr. P. since he was appointed First Lord of the Treasury, had not received the salary of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. W. said, he was happy to hear this, of which he had no previous knowleedge, and trusted the new First Lord of the Admiralty would follow so good an example *(hear! hear!)* He, however, argued, that it would be much better that efficient offices should be fully paid, rather than asked out by Sinecures. He would not allow Mr. Burke's Bill to be taken as decisive of his opinion. After a few words in explanation from Mr. Wharton and Mr. C. Long—

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended, that the abolition of Sinecures, in point of economy, could not be in any way beneficial to the finances of the country, or at all useful in reducing the Prerogatives of the Crown; and he considered, that by the adoption of the proposed Resolution, the Public would gain nothing; and those who were now so clamorous against Sinecures would be equally clamorous against Pensions, and the acceptance of the one as a reward for long and merited service would be equally obnoxious as the other. Merit might, he thought be made the condition of Sinecures no less than of Pensions. It had come out (during Mr. Whitbread's speaking) that himself had declined his salary as Chancellor of the Exchequer, by a minute of office, which he should have been the last man to have mentioned; and he had to tell the House, that his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Yorke), had declined the additional 2,000l. a year, granted in the time of Mr. Thomas Grenville, to the First Lord of the Admiralty *(Loud cheers)*—As to the propositions before the House, they were either useless or inadmissible.

Lord Milton was adverse to Sinecures of every description, and therefore supported the Amendment.——Mr. Canning thought, that Crown should have the power of bestowing rewards for merited services; and while he voted for the amendment of the Hon. Gent. be should not pledge himself to the whole of the principle laid down by him.——Mr. P. Moore was decidedly of opinion, that all Sinecures, of every description, should be abolished without any substitution of pension, or any other measure.

The question being loudly called for, the Committee divided, when the numbers were—For Mr. Bankes's amendment, 93; against it 99; majority, 6.

Mr. Martin then agreed to have his Resolutions negatived; upon an understanding that he should be at liberty to oppose those of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, upon bringing up the Report.—Adjourned at half-past One.

FRIDAY, MAY 18.

Mr. Dundas obtained leave to bring in a Bill or regulating in the East India Company's Service, and for regulating Regimental Courts Martial.

Sir Francis Burdett.—Mr. Giddy brought up the second report of the committee of privileges, searching for precedents respecting the proceedings against Sir Francis Burdett. The report begins by stating the proceedings taken against the Speaker. He states, that according to precedent, in case of libels against the House, it was necessary, for the purpose of restricting them, to have recourse to prompt proceedings, and not to the dilatory forms of law. It appeared that the House of Commons treated libels as a contempt offered to the House and punished the authors, whether Member of the House or not. It likewise appeared, from all the precedents, that a contempt offered to the House was punished, and the most eminent Lawyers and enlightened Judges concurred in the power of the House of Commons:—the House generally committed for all contempt offered to it. The Committee were therefore decidedly of opinion, that such privilege was essential to the freedom of debate, and essential to the State, and was consistent with the law of the land; and that the Courts of Westminster-hall and the Courts of Quarter Sessions had the power of committing and punishing for contempt without the intervention of a Jury. That the privileges of the House were established time immemorial by the best authority, and were as incontrovertible as any law of the land.—Mr. Giddy moved that the report be laid on the table. He observed that the committee thought it necessary to go into detail, to shew that the privileges of the House were incontrovertible. The Report having been laid on the table, it was moved that it be printed.—Mr. Whitbread, on looking over it, pronounced it a farrago of nonsense. He observed, that it was full of interlineations and pencil marks, and it was impossible it could be printed.—Mr. Giddy and the Chancellor of the Exchequer supported the motion.—Mr. Rose said it was drawn up rather slovenly.—Mr. Wynne moved, that the Report be recommitted, which, after a very long debate, in which Mr. Perceval and others took part, was agreed to.

Lord Castlereagh.—Lord Archibald Hamilton moved, "That all the proceeding entered on the Journals respecting the sale of seats in Parliament for Writerships in the East India Company's service, wherein the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh was concerned, should be expunged from the same." This brought on a debate, but the question was negatived without a division.

Catholic Petition.—Mr. Gratton proceeded to make his promised motion, at a late hour, for referring the Catholic Petitions to a Committee; and, after a speech, replete with argument and transcendent ability, which was seconded by Sir J. C. Hippesley, it was agreed to adjourn the debate to Thursday next.—Adj.

English Extracts.

LONDON,—Saturday, May 12.

We yesterday stated, that, at the interview between the Gentlemen who purpose to bid for the Loan, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the latter informed them that the sum wanted would be—

£8,000,000 for England.
4,000,000 for Irgland, to be borrowed in England
1,500,000 for ditto, to be borrowed in Ireland, if possible; if not, to be taken by the Contractors here, at the same rate as the first bargain.

£13,500,000

The twelve millions to be funded in the 3 per Cents. Reduced, and 3 per Cents. Consols. To take 130l. of Reduced, and the bidding to be in Consols.

The bidding to take place at 10 o'clock precisely on Wednesday, and the deposit to be on Friday, the 18th.

He also told them that the India Company would, in all probability, require an aid by instalments of 2,000,000l. between this time and March, 1811, which they would receive by an issue of Exchequer Bills to the amount of 1,500,000l. and by postponing the payment of their tea duties for 500,000l.

There would also be an issue of Exchequer Bills to the amount 3,000,000l.

The payments to be as follow:—

10	per Cent. on the	18th May.
10	———	22d June.
15	———	13th July.
10	———	17th Augus.
10	———	14th September.
15	———	19th October.
10	———	16th November.
10	———	14th December.
10	———	13th January.

The discount to be after the rate of 3 per cent. which is worth 1l. 16s. 1d. The Property Tax not to be charged on the first half year's dividend.

It was asked of the Governors of the Bank, whether the Bank would, as usual, take in the Omnium after the second payment? To this they could not pledge themselves; but it was not likely that the Bank would depart from its usual course.

It was asked also, what was to be the proceeding with respect to the payment in specie? To this it was answered, that on Monday next it was expected that the Bullion Committee would make its report.

Rumour says, that the sums to pay the Dividends on this Loan are all to be procured by regulation of existing taxes, rather than by new duties. Mr. Perceval has pledged himself to modify the violence in the collection of the Assessed Taxes; while Mr. Grenfell has given notice of a motion to correct the rigour of the Property Tax.

It is said, that the sum to pay the Dividends on the Loan is all to be procured by regulation of existing taxes, rather than by new taxes.

The estimate of money wanted for the service of the Transport-Board, for 1810, is £3,936,750.—The charge for prisoners of war exceeds £800,000.

Yesterday morning the Phœnix frigate, Captain James Bowen, sailed for the East Indies, with the following East Indiamen under convoy:—*Thomas Grenville*, for Ceylon and Bengal; *Earl St. Vincent, Midas*, and *Juliana*, for Bengal; *Exeter*, and *Carmathen*, for Bombay; *Diana*, and *Harriett*, for Madras and Bengal; and the *Lord Eldon*, for Madeira and Bombay. Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Achmuty, Commander-in-Chief at Madras, and Staff, went in the Diana.

It is said that the Admiralty have wisely resolved to grant convoy to the East India Fleet the whole of the way; and that the convoy homewardbound shall receive the same protection.

The Ganymede, Capt. Cathcart, arrived here yesterday from Lisbon, whence she sailed on the 29th ult. Since the affair with the enemy's advanced posts on the 19th of March, there had been no military operation of any importance. Lord Wellington knew that Massena had been appointed to the command of the army destined for Portugal. The French army consists (it is believed in our army) of 90,000 men; but they desert very fast. His Lordship feels great confidence in the valour and present state of the combined English and Portuguese armies. The Barfleur (Admiral Barkeley), Impeteux, Kent, Ulysese, Semiramis, Fervent, and Herring, were lying in the Tagus, with a very large fleet of transports. The Venus and Phipps sailed with a convoy for England on the 19th ultimo. Colonel Fuller, of the Guards, came home in the Ganymede.

We have received information from our fleet off Toulon, dated the 28th of March. The French fleet were reconnoitred by the Alceste, on that day, consisting of twelve sail of the line (eight of which were ready for sea), eight frigates, and two corvettes. They were not expected to make any attempt to put to sea, whilst our fleet was able to keep its station on the coast.

The Resistance, Capt. Adam, has lately captured in the Mediterranean, three vessels laden with cotton and camels' hair.

APPOINTMENTS.—Capt. Adam, to the Invincible; Capt. Hollingworth, to the Resistance; Capt. James Bowen, to the Phœnix.

Foreign Office, May, 10.

The King has been pleased to appoint John Philip Morier, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Legation to the United States of America.

War Office, May 12.

STAFF.—Major A Nisbett (Assistant Quarter-Master-General) to be an Assistant Quarter-Master-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, vice Donkin, appointed Quarter-Master-General to the Forces serving in the Mediterranean.

War Office, May 8.

Major General Sir Brent Spencer, K. B. to be Lieutenant-General in the Army serving in Spain and Portugal, under the command of Viscount Wellington

The letters by the Malta Mail state, that the Black Sea has been opened to us, which is likely to be of great commercial advantages.

The House of Commons has determined—That the Speaker and Serjeant-at-Arms shall plead (by the Attorney General) to the action brought against them by Sir Francis Burdett, that, having done what they did, by order of the House of Commons, in which their Privileges are concerned, they deny the authority of the Court of King's Bench to interfere. It will be then for the Court (Lord Ellenborough) to decide, whether it has jurisdiction in such a case.

LORD COLLINGWOOD'S FUNERAL.

The remains of this lamented Officer were conveyed to the place of interment (St. Paul's) yesterday, about twelve o'clock, in the following order:—

Four mutes in appropriate black silk dresses, on horseback.
Four men on horseback, in cloaks
The banner of England, carried by a man on horseback, and supported by two assistants.
Four men in cloaks.
The coronet, carried on a velvet cushion by a Gentleman on horseback, uncovered, attended by two pages.
Two mutes on horseback, in black silk dresses.
The Hearse, drawn by six horses, ornamented with armorial bearings and trophies, emblematic of the victories gained by the deceased.
Pages attending.
Seven mourning coaches, drawn by six horses, blazoned with escutcheons.
And a long train of carriages.

The brother of Lord Collingwood was chief mourner, and the carriages were occupied by Lord Mulgrave, Earl Grey, Earl St. Vincent,

the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cochrane, Hon. Thomas Grenville, Admiral Harvey, Sir Peter Parker, and several other Admirals and Captains, who have served under the departed Chief. The Rev. Doctors Wellesley and Weston, who performed the burial ceremony, received the procession at the entrance of the Church. The body was then carried to the Cathedral, where the standard was lowered, and the coronet placed on the coffin. After the service had been performed, the funeral train returned through the Cathedral to the place of interment. They descended by Howard's statue to the vault under the dome, which was lighted up with candles. Here the burial ceremony was performed, and the coffin was laid close by the side of Lord Nelson. The ceremony then ended, and the noble mourners returned to their carriages. The pressure of the crowd was great, and every face wore the marks of regard for the memory of their noble defender, whose glorious services had so often added fresh laurels to the British Flag.

MAY 7.

Great preparations for the invasion of Sicily appear to be making in the Neapolitan dominions.

Letters and Papers from Holland, to the 3d instant, represent that the whole country was likely soon to assume the character of a military encampment: the Exchange of Rotterdam was converted to a stable for the accommodation of the French cavalry.

Letters from Hamburgh state, that Moreau is to return from America to France, and be created Duke of Hohenlinden.

Letters by the Gottenburgh Mail mention the report of an unsuccessful attempt having been made to effect a Counter Revolution, by placing on the throne the son of the unfortunate Gustavus. The project having been discovered, Baron Wrede, an officer of the guards, and some others, were arrested. Count de la Gardie, and several more, found safety in flight.

The Russians have made themselves masters of the Isle of Ostrava on the Danube, and have thrown a bridge from thence to both banks of river. They have also formed a junction with the Servions.

In the course of this week Mr. Perceval will give notice of his Loan. Stocks have arisen, because it is said that the amount is to be small. The taxes will be inconsiderable. They talk of a small addition to postage, and of another per centage on the Assessed Taxes.

It is generally supposed that Parliament will rise about the 20th of next month.

The Right Hon. Charles Yorke, on Tuesday took his seat at the Board as First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Wellesley, it is said, has certainly made to the King an offer of Mr. Canning's services, in any situation in the present Government where his Majesty might think them desirable. To this overture it is reported that his Majesty replied, that he was not disposed to admit any person into his Councils who was not agreeable to Mr. Perceval.—*Times*.

There is no foundation for the report that his Majesty is about to undergo the operation of couching, no cataract having appeared on either eye to promise any hope of relief from so painful an operation.—*Sun*.

The Earl of Enniskillen is elected a Knight of St. Patrick, *vice* the Earl of Courtown dec.

Encampments of troops are to be formed in the vicinity of London. The ground is to be marked out at different points, so as to draw a complete cordon round the metropolis.

PROCESSION TO THE TOWER.—Mr. Sheriff Wood on Wednesday, went again *in state* to the Tower, being the bearer of the Address of the Livery, in Common Hall assembled, to Sir F. Burdett. He was attended by a numerous deputation of the supporters of the measure, and followed by an immense crowd; but with no disturbance. The bells in the Ward, of which Mr. Waithman is the leading Representative were rung on the occasion.

The Speaker and Serjeant-at-Arms are not the only persons involved in a legal process by the late proceedings of the House against Sir Francis Burdett. The latter has served a notice on Earl Moira, as constable of the Tower, to inform him that he intends to prosecute him for detention.

A kind of regimental uniform is making, to a considerable extent, intended to be worn on the day of Sir Francis Burdett's liberation from the Tower: one tailor has executed an order for 500 jackets, and several of his bretheren of the goose have received great orders for similar equipments.

An unknown benefactor last week sent 500 guineas to the Treasurer of the Bristol Infirmary, for the use of that charity.

The Mayors of Liverpool and Hull have refused to convene meetings to take into consideration the present political state of the country; as has the Mayor of Winchester, to call a meeting for the purpose of thanking Sir H. Mildmay for supporting the motion for the Walcheren Enquiry.

READING MEETING.—In consequence of a requisition to the Mayor, "to take into consideration the present state of the country, in relation both to foreign and domestic occurrences, particularly the policy and conduct of the late Expedition to Walcheren, the imprisonment of Mr. Gale Jones and Sir Francis Burdett, and the necessity of a Reform in the representations of the people; a numerous meeting took place on Monday, in the Town Hall. The Mayor having declined to preside on the occasion, Thomas White, Esq. was called to the Chair. Lieut.-Col. Newbery, opened the business of the meeting, and moved certain Resolutions expressive of the sense of the Meeting, respecting the objects of the requisition; and two Petitions to the House of Commons, one praying that Sir Francis Burdett and Mr Gale Jones may be released; and the other praying for Reform in the Repeesentation;—carried.

BAD DOLLARS.—A considerable number of persons, principally females, are busily engaged in uttering counterfeit Dollars. They are remarkably well executed, but are easily detected by weighing, being full three penny-weights lighter than good ones.

BREAD.—On Tuesday the Lord Mayor ordered the price of the Quartern Loaf to be continued at 1s. 3½d.

MAY 10, 1810.

Paris Papers to the 6th instant have reached town. They state, that a most formidable French army is to be collected for the invasion of Portugal, under the command of Massena, who passed through Bourdeaux on the 19th ult. to take the command of an army of between 90 & 100,000 men, destined to march direct upon Portugal. We may shortly expect intelligence of the highest importance from that country.

Bonaparte and his bride have paid their promised visit to Antwerp. They left Cambray on Sunday the 28th after Mass. They made a short stay at Valenciennes, where the different authorities were admitted to an audience. Their arrival at Antwerp was announced by repeated discharges of artillery, both from the fleet and fortifications of the city. They could not but contrast the state of the port and city of Antwerp seven years ago, when Bonaparte first visited it, whith what it is at present.

It is stated in the *Moniteur*, that the Venus and Bellone (French Frigates have had an action in the Bay of Bengal with the Piedmontaise and Fox (English Frigates,) and a Cutter; and that they took the two English Frigates. The news was brought to New York by an East India Ship, which arrived the day before the departure of the Soworroff, which arrived at L'Orient on the 20th ultimo.

A Gentleman is arrived from the coast of France, who in the beginning of the month of April last, was at Verdun, where he frequently saw many of our countrymen confined in that town. The following trait does honour to the character of our sailors, already so high in the estimation of the world, and at the same time proves that our enemies themselves are not blind to their merit. We little expected to find British Tars on the list of Napoleon's Knights of Honour. In the vicinity of Verdun, a village had been nearly destroyed by fire. The house in which the flames were first discovered, and most of those adjoining, were soon burnt to the ground. The people of the village fled in every direction, and the place was abandoned, when a large party of British Seamen, who volunteered their assistance, soon found means of stopping the progress of the flames, and finally succeeded in quenching the fire, and saving the village. For this service their conduct was reported to the French Government by the principal Inhabitants, who solicited permission for the most active of the British, on that occasion, to return to England. This request was refused; but each person was rewarded with a gift of 50l. and ordered to be recorded a Member of the Legion of Honour, by which they will be entitled to receive each about 9l. per annum.

Accounts have been received from Cadiz of the date of the 24th ult. from which it appears that the French have at length commenced active operations against that city; on the morning of the 21st they opened a most heavy and destructive fire upon the Matagarda fort, from masked batteries, mounting 21 24-pounders and 9 mortars. The fire was returned with the utmost vigour and effect. The defence of the fort was entrusted to a party of British Troops and Sailors; it is situated in the main land, opposite to Fort Puntal, and in a great measure commands the entrance to Puntal Roads. The Spanish Colours, of course, were kept flying, but the men, during the heat of the cannonade, kept constantly calling out, "Up with the British Colours." About noon on the 21st, the Flag-Staff was shot away, and then there was a general cry for the hoisting of the English Colours. It is but justice to the Soldiers and Sailors who were in the Fort to state, that no men ever displayed more zeal and gallantry; their conduct excited the admiration of every one who witnessed it. The fire kept up by the French was so destructive, that it was necessary to evacuate the fort about noon on the 22d, after considerable loss had been sustained. The loss of this Fort, it is apprehended, will enable the French very much to impede our passage by sea to the watering place at the Isla, but it is the opinion of the Naval Officers that no impediment they can raise will effectually prevent our vessels from obtaining the water. Another serious inconvenience that will result from the loss of Fort Matagarda, and our leaving that side of the water, is, that it will enable the French, partially, to bombard Cadiz, and to render our anchorage-room very confined. It is intended, however, that the shore from Cadiz to the Puntal, and from the Puntal to Fort St. Fernando, shall be lined with mortar batteries and guns, to meet the enemy, in case they should throw up works for the purpose above mentioned. Two of the Spanish ships were expected to sail from Cadiz about the end of last month, for the Havannah, and to take prisoners to the Canaries; the Bulwark is to accompany them. The ships from Carthagena were getting ready for the purpose, as it was supposed, of being sent to Carthagena.

Private letters from the Continent state, that Bonaparte's attachment to Maria Louisa is carried to a most ridiculous excess; it is even said that he has made her a *Privy Counsellor*, in order that he may be gratified with her presence even when he is engaged in business.

Some of the letters which have been recently received from the Continent, state, that an altercation, rather of a violent nature, lately took place between Bonaparte and his Sister, Madame Murat, who is now dignified with the title of Queen of Naples. In the arrangements which Bonaparte made for the reception of the Archduchess Maria Louisa, he had given directions that Madame Murat should repair to the Frontiers to meet her. Madame Murat affected to feel her dignity very much lessened by being sent upon such a mission, and upon two or three occasions she hinted her reluctanee to Bonaparte, but in very gentle terms. He, however, persisted in his determination. When the time arrived for her departure, Madame Murat made another appeal, and stated, in very distinct and strong terms, her reluctance to go upon such a mission, upon the ground that it was inconsistent with her dignity. Bonaparte upon this occasion is said to have completely lost his temper, and to have given way to one of those paroxyims of rage for which he is so remarkable; he not only insisted upon a prompt obedience to his commands, but reminded Madame Murat, that a few years ago she would have been proud of a place in the household of that Princess whom she now affected to be so unwilling to meet. Madame Murat was obliged to obey.

The Speaker has acquainted the House of Commons that he has been served with a notice of a declaration at the suit of Sir Francis Burdett, in a plea of Trespass. The damages are laid at thirty thousand pounds. The Serjeant was also served with a similar notice at the suit of Sir Francis. The damages are laid at twenty thousand pounds.

A correspondence has taken place between Mr Roger O'Connor (the friend of Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. W. H. Lyttleton, in consequence of it being reported in the Parliamentary debates that Mr Lyttleton had said "Mr. O' Connor was a person unfit for the society of Sir Francis Burdett, or any other Member of Parliament." The notes of Mr. O'Connor are written in an angry tone. The correspondence closed by Mr. L. denying that he made use of such expressions.

A Meeting was held at Liverpool, on Wednesday when it was unanimously resolved to present a Petition to Parliament, Praying for a Parliamentary Reform, and the liberation of Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. John Gale Jones. A strong remonstrance was voted against the Mayor's interposing his negative to prevent the meeting.

MAY 12.

The 18th Light Dragoons are ordered into the Kent district. They are to be replaced at Brigrton and Lewes by the 10th Dragoons. The 82d Regiment is to march to Chichester.

On Tuesday was married, at Bisham church, by the Rev. John Orde, the Right Hon. Lord Bolton, to the Hon. Maria Carleton, eldest daughter of the late Lord Dorchester.

MAY 17, 1810

The loss of the enemy during the siege of Astorga is computed at 3000 men; that of the Spaniards is represented as comparatively inconsiderable. A great part of the garrison which never exceeded 2,500 men, is said to have escaped disguised as peasants. The Governor was offered to be continued in the command of the town, if he would swear allegiance to King Joseph; which he refused, and was consequently sent to France, with about 1000 of his troops. Those who escaped in the manner we have stated proceeded to join Porlier (the Marquesitto) in Asturias. The walls of Astorgo were ordered to be destroyed; and General Junot, after leaving a post of about 300 men there, proceeded with the remainder of his army in the direction of Cindad Rodrigo.

The latest accounts from Portugal mention, that the British army had taken a position nearer the Spanish frontier than it occupied for some time back. Should the French be serious in their intention of reducing Cindad Rodrigo, a battle is inevitable.—That fortress is to important to be left solely to its own strength. The enemy are said to have been repulsed in another attack on Badajos with very considrable loss.

Letters received from Frankfort, not only speak of the restoration of peace between France and Great Britain as certain, but which mention also that the stipulations have been already signed. This general opinion on the Continent must have arisen from the industry of the agents of Bonaparte, who have had some insidious motive for promoting its circulation.

There is every reason to expect that we shall shortly hear satisfactory intelligence from America. The letters of the 30th of March state, that Mr. Macon's Bill had been thrown out of the Senate by a majority of two, and that a Bill had been brought in for the repeal of the Non-Intercovrse Act.

A letter form Cadiz, of the date of May 4, states as follows:—"The desertions from the French are very numerous, and many of them enter this town, who give accounts of the situation and state of the enemy very satisfactory to us. They state the force of Joseph not to amount to 20,000, and the whole of these, in their hearts, entertain the greatest dislike to him. Provisions are scarce, and their cloathing at present, independent of what they took in Seville, is very bad. We are sorry to hear that the treatment of the peaceable inhabitants of the province is cruel in the extreme. The whole of the mountains is covered with armed peasantry.—Hostile operations on our part are talked of; but I doubt if it will be wise to move from our present situation; it will be a very hazardous enterprise to take Matagorda. The French are now improving and repairing the fortifications with the utmost celerity.—The intelligence we obtain from Madrid only confirms us in the opinion we entertained, and which indeed wanted no confirmation, of the barbarity of the French to the conquered people. The Spanish prisoners taken are frequently openly butchered; and even the quiet inhabitants, who refrain from all offence, are made often severely to pay for what are called the crimes of their countrymen."

In the course of the Debate in the House of Commons on Thursday night, Mr. Perceval stated, that he has not accepted the salary of his office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, in consequence of his being in possession of the office of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and he also said that Mr. Yorke had declined accepting the 2000l. a year which was added to the salary of the First Lord of the Admiralty, when Mr. Grenville held that office, in consequence of his appointment to the office of Teller of the Exchequer. The disinterested and really patriotic conduct of these Gentlemen was not attended with any boast or parade, and the fact would probably never have been known to the public, if Mr. Perceval had not been forced to mention it, by the animadversions which were thrown out upon him and Mr. Yorke.

Mr. Brand brings forward his motion respecting Parliamentary Reform on Monday; it is understood that he does not intend to propose any specific plan of Reform, but only that a Committee be appointed to report their opinion of the necessity or non-expediency of such a measure.

A Morning Paper says, we know not how truly, that the Bullion Committee has resolved to recommend to Parliament to put an end to the restrictions on issues of specie, and to oblige the Bank to pay cash for its notes, as before the restriction law; but has not yet decided at what period this should be enforced.

MEETINGS.—On Wednesday a Meeting of the Freeholders of Middlesex was held at the Freemason's Hall, Great Queen-street, for the purpose of framing a Counter Declaration to the resolutions agreed upon a few days ago at the Mermaid, Hackney. Much confusion prevailed at the Meeting owing to the unexpected appearance of a number of Freeholders in the opposite interest, at the head of whom was Mr. Byng, who refused to permit the busines of the meeting to proceed, and drew up two resolutions, the first purporting, that it was highly unconstitutional to counteract any meeting legally convened: the second, that they highly approved of the meeting held at Hackney, and of the principles of the address presented by that meeting; which resolutions were carried, though not without strong opposition. The gentlemen originally concerned in convening the meeting then withdrew, and in another room framed a declaration similar in effect to that agreed upon by the Livery of London at the London Tavern, which was signed by Sir W. Gibbons, Rev. Mr. Thirlwall, Mr. Mellish, and several other respectable characters, and now lies for signatures at the Bar of the Tavern.——The Lord Mayor has convened a Common Hall for Monday next. "for the purpose of taking into consideration the rejection of the late Petition of the Livery to the House of Commons, and of asserting the independence and dignity of the Livery in Common Hall assembled, against the calumnies of men calling themselves Livery men of London, and signing their declaration and address at a tavern."

THE LATE RIOTS.—The Report of the Committee appointed by the Court of Aldermen to enquire respecting the persons killed or wounded by the military in the City of London, on the 9th of April, the day of conveying Sir Francis Burdett to the Tower, has been published. It appears that the evidence was in some respects contradictory, a few of the witnesses stating that the firing took place before the military were pelted by the mob, but the greater number of those examined declare that the rear guard were pelted with stones, bricks, and other hard substances; that it was on being so pelted that some of the soldiers fired, and that in general they fired high and over the heads of the populace. Mr. Holdsworth, one of the City Marshals, states, he called to the rear guard not to fire, as it would be illegal, and was replied to by two or three of the soldiers—"then let them stop from throwing bricks and stones." Whilst speaking to the military the mob were still pelting, and Mr. Holdsworth was himself struck by some hard substance by which his shoulder was much bruised.

MAY 19.

By the Goshawk, Capt. Lilburn, which arrived yesterday from Oporto, accounts have been received from Lord Wellington's Army to the 6th inst. which state that his Lordship had moved the Army from Visen (which had been his head quarters for some time) with the intention of marching upon Cindad Rodrigo, which place was threatened by Marshal Ney; but that he had suddenly halted at Celonco. The unexpected approach of a strong French reinforcement is said to have been the reason for halting. His Lordship's force is 24,000 British, and 14,000 Portuguese troops.—Gen. Beresford commands the Portuguese. The Goshawk left Oporto on the 10th. A convoy was to sail on the 15th for

England. Col. Devane, a Member of the Legion of Honour, who was taken at Oporto, arrived in the Goshawk, to endeavour to effect his exchange.

Yesterday afternoon, Capt. Leake, of the Royal Artillery, employed on a special mission in Turkey, and Mr. Robinson, King's Messenger, with important dispatches from the Constantincble, landed from the Meteor bomb, and immediately went to London.

The Terrible, 74, Lord H. Paulet; and the Lavinia frigate, Lord Wm. Stuart, arrived off this port, this afternoon, with 60 sail under convoy from the Mediterranean. Several of the convoy are come in here; the rest are gone by for the Downs. Lady Ball, from Malta, is on board the Terrible.

A letter we have received by the Meteor from Cadiz, says—" A Spaniard formerly of considerable note, and who some time since was a Magistrate of Madrid, has been executed here, for treachery. Supposing himself in perfect security whilst *his friends* (the French) were so near, he had retired to his country seat near Arangeus; but although the French are in possession of the line of road between this place and that, the party of Spanish cavalry which arrested him, brought him here and they speak of sending his four quarters back again, as a present to the enemies of Ferdinand the 7th! He had been very active in aiding the designs of the French; and, with his own hands, signed the order for the execution of nearly of 100 of his countrymen, whom he deemed *rebels!* This extraordinary fact is a great proof, that although the French are in possession of the principal towns, high roads. &c. they are not *masterse of the country*. This genuine rebel was brought here to be tried and suffer the sentence of the law?"

On Thursday a Court Martial was held on Mr. James Anderson, Master of his Majesty's ship Grasshopper, for drunkenness and neglect of duty, at various times.—He was dismissed his ship, and rendered incapable of ever serving as an Officer again; but to serve in such a situation as the Commander-in-chief shall direct.—Captain Lee, President.

PLYMOUTH.—*Monday*—Came in a cartel, in three days, from Morlaix; when she left, an account was brought there by telegraph that Bonaparte was so enraged at the Americans, that he had ordered them all out of the country, on pain of confiscation and imprisonment. A number of women and children came passengers from Verdun. They brought several letters to Morlaix, which were all taken from them, after a double search, by the custom-house officers, but, however, we learn that the British at Verdun were all very well, and tolerably healthy. This cartel carried over, ten days since, 50 French officers, to be exchanged for 50 British officers of equal rank, named in a list sent for that purpose.

The arguments in the Court of King's Bench on the plea of bar of Sir F. Burdett's action against the Speaker of the House of Commons, cannot be heard before the sittings after Term, about the first week in July.

Sir Francis Burdett v. the Speaker.—The following is a copy of the Rule of the Court of King's Bench, for leave for the Defendant to plead *several matters*, upon the motion of Mr. Abbott :—

Wednesday next, after three weeks from Easter day, in the 50th year of King George the Third,

BURDETT, BART. *against* ABBOTT, M. P.

It is ordered, that the Defendant have leave to plead several matters, to wit, NOT GUILTY to the whole declaration, and for further plea to the breaking and entering the Plaintiff's Messuage, and the assault and imprisonment mentioned in the first count, a justification under the resolution of the House of Commons, that the Plaintiff had been guilty of a Breach of the Privileges of the House, and was ordered by the House to be committed to the Tower of London; and that the Defendant, as Speaker of the House of Commons, issued his Warrant accordingly, to the Serjeant at Arms, attending the House, and to the Lieutenant of the Tower: and for further plea to the assault and imprisonment mentioned in the first count, the like justification.—Upon the motion of Mr. Abbott.

BY THE COURT.

MAY 14.

Bonaparte was at Flushing on the 12th inst. One of our ships of war, which was cruising in that quarter, saw the show of his passing over from the Continent to Walcheren, but was not near enough to interrupt it. Bonaparte has not trusted himself upon the sea since he ran away from Egypt, until this visit to Walcheren.

Sir F. Burdett v. Speaker.—The Speaker, by his Counsel, has filed a special plea to the process instituted against him by Sir F. Burdett. It consists of Not Guilty as to the trespass, assault, and false imprisonment; and he further pleads the privilege and authority of the Commons of the United Kingdom, by virtue of which privilege he issued the Warrant against the plaintiff. To this plea the plaintiff will either reply or demur; if he replies, then the defendant will demur to the replication, and the argument will next take place in the Court of King's Bench on such demurrer. It will then rest wholly with that Court to say, whether the case shall not go to a Jury.—Earl Moira has retained the Attorney General, Mr. Garrow, and Mr. Burrough, as his Counsel.

The Earl of Moira, under the instruction of Government, transmits a daily return of all visitors to Sir Francis Burdett in the Tower.

By an accurate calculation, it appears that Great Britain, in the course of last year, produced 600,000 packs of wool, weighing 240lb. per pack.

Monday—Last night the most daring burglary was commited in this town ever known out of London, at Hampton-house, situated in Seamell's Row, in a very extensive garden, the seat of Vice-Admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart. The thieves carried away the booty through the side garden gate The value of the plate stolen amounts to upwards of £350; and we are sorry to state, that amongst it is a valuable silver salver, presented to Sir Edward by the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's, for his gallant action with and capture of the Cleopatra, of 44, by La Nymphe, of 36, in 1794. No trace of the berpetrators of this daring burglary has yet been discovered.

A large supply of Colonel Congreave's rockets is to be sent without delay to Cadiz. A vessel is preparing for that purpose at Woolwich, and a detachment of artillery, with an officer. proceeds with them.

PRICE OF STOCKS,—MAY 21, 1810.

3 per Cent. Reduced	$69\frac{7}{8}$ 70
3 per Cent. Consols	$70\frac{3}{4}\frac{7}{8}$
4 per Cent.	$85\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{2}$
5 per Cent. Navy	$104\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{2}$
Long Annuities	18 9-16ths $\frac{5}{8}$
India Bonds	20 18 19 prem.
Exchequer Bills	5 9 prem.
English Lottery Tickets	24l. 6s.
Consols for	$70\frac{7}{8}$ 71

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—Captain Fanshawe, of the Royal Navy, eldest son of General Fanshawe, to Anne Maria Jenkinson, second daughter of Colonel Jenkinson, of the Board of Green Cloth.—At Donhead, St. Mary, by the Rev. Dr. Jackson, Charles Cowper Bennett, Esq. of the R. N. to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late William Burlton, Esq. of Baverstock House, Wilts.

Lately, Col. Hunter, 14th Light Dragoons, to the third daughter of Mrs. Jordon.

BIRTH.—The Lady of Captain T. Wolley, R. N. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Bath aged 65, Major Gen. John Barnes, of the Royal Invalid Artillery; an old and much respected officer.

Suddenly, on the 16th inst. at Lapworth, Warwickshire, Eliza, the wife of the Rev. James Way, M. A. Rector of Adwell, Oxon.

CALCUTTA MORNING POST.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1810.

The following is a list of the Shipping engaged by Government, to proceed on the Expedition now under despatch, viz.

Honorable Company's Regular Ships City of London, Captain Yates, and Hugh Inglis, Captain Wood, extra ships Northumberland, Captain Franklin, and Huddart, Captain Nesbitt; country ships Cornwall, Captain Henderson; Bheemoolah, Captain Patrick; Portsea, Captain Davidson; Anna, Captain Scott; Coromandel, Captain Thompson; Marianne, Captain Knox; Good Hope, Captain Napier, and Charlotte, Captain Poad.

Major Lindsay, H. M.'s 22d Regiment of foot, is appointed Assistant Adjutant General to the troops about to embark on Foreign Service; and Major Burslem, H. M.'s 14th Regi of Foot, Assistant Quarter Master General.

The following is a list of the Medical Staff attached to the Expedition :

T. Phillips, Esq. Superintending Surgeon.

Messrs. Patterson and Baird, H. M.'s 22d Regiment.

Messrs. Finders and Watson, 1st volunteer Battalion.

Messrs. Lambe and Lawson, 2d ditto ditto.

Messrs. Phillips and Malcolm, Artillery.

Mr. McDonald, Medical Department.

The following gentlemen have been Appointed on the Commissariat Department :

Captain I. Stewart, H. C.'s European Regiment, Assistant Commissary General.

Mr. S. Blanch and Mr. G. Gerard, Sub-Assistants to the Commissary General.

The Staff proceeds on board the country ship Anna.

Captain Webber, Aid-de-Camp to the Governor General, goes with the Expedition.

Captain Collingwood, Commander of the Ship Lord Minto, will leave town to-morrow, or the following day, on his return to the Island of Bourbon.

The Lord Minto has been supplied with provisions for ten months' consumption. Colonel Campbell returns to Bourbon, (charged with despatches from this Government.